THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI--No 19. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

AND

Central Pacific Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

This great enterprise is approaching completion with a rapidity that astonishes the world. Over *fifteen (1500) hundred miles* have been built by two (2) powerful companies: the Union Pacific Railroad, beginning at Omaha, building west, and the Central Pacific Railroad, beginning at Sacramento, and building east, until the two roads shall meet. Less than two hundred and fifty miles remain to be built. The greater part of the interval is now graded, and it is reasonably expected that the through connection between San Francisco and New York will be completed by July 1.

As the amount of Government aid given to each is dependent upon the length of road each shall build, both companies are prompted to great efforts to secure the construction and control of what, when completed, will be *one and the only grand Railroad Line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.*

One Hundred and Ten Million Dollars ($110,000,000) in money have already been expended by the two powerful companies engaged in this great enterprise, and they will speedily complete the portion yet to be built. When the United States Government found it necessary to secure the construction of the Pacific Railroad, to develop and protect its own interest, it gave the companies authorized to build it such ample aid as should render its speedy completion beyond a doubt. The Government aid may be briefly summed up as follows:—

First. The right of way and all necessary timber and stone from public domain.

Second. It makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which, when the road is completed, will amount to twenty-three million (23,000,000) acres, and all of it within twenty (20) miles of the railroad.

Third. It loans the companies fifty million dollars ($50,000,000), for which it takes a second lien.

The Government has already loaned the Union Pacific Railroad twenty-four million and fifty-eight thousand dollars ($24,058,000), and to the Central Pacific Railroad seventeen million six hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars ($17,648,000), amounting in all to forty-one million seven hundred and six thousand dollars ($41,706,000).

The Companies are permitted to issue their own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as they receive from the United States, and no more. The companies have sold to permanent investors about ($40,000,000) forty million dollars of their First Mortgage Bonds. The companies have already paid in (including net earnings not divided, grants from State of California, and Sacramento city and San Francisco) upwards of ($25,000,000) twenty-five million dollars of capital stock.

WHAT IS THERE YET TO BE DONE?

In considering this question it must be remembered that all the remaining iron to finish the road is contracted for, and the largest portion paid for and now delivered on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Central Pacific Railroad, and that the grading is almost finished.

WHAT RESOURCES HAVE THE COMPANIES TO FINISH THE ROAD?

First. They will receive from the Government as the road progresses about $9,000,000 additional.

Second. They can issue their own First Mortgage Bonds for about $9,000,000 additional.

Third. The companies now hold almost all the land they have up to this time received from the Government; upon the completion of the road they will have received in all 23,000,000 acres, which at $1·50 per acre would be worth $84,500,000.

In addition to the above the net earnings of the roads and additional capital, if necessary, could be called in to finish the road.

WAY BUSINESS—ACTUAL EARNINGS.

No one has ever expressed a doubt that as soon as the road is completed its through business will be abundantly profitable.

Gross earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for *six months*, ending January 1st, 1869, were upwards of.......... $3,000,000

The earnings of Central Pacific Railroad, for six months, ending January 1st, 1869, were......... $1,750,000 gold

Expenses.................. $550,000 gold

Interest..................... 450,000 "

1,000,000 "

Net profit of Central Pacific Railroad, after paying all interest and expenses for six months...... $750,000 gold

The present gross earnings of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads are $1,200,000 monthly.

HOW LARGE A BUSINESS IS IT SAFE TO PREDICT FOR THE GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD?

We would give the following facts derived from Shipping Lists, Insurance Companies, Railroads and general information:—

Ships going from the Atlantic around Cape Horn, 100.................. 80,000 tons.

Steamships connecting at Panama with California and China, 55...... 120,000 "

Overland Trains, Stages, Horses, etc. etc............................ 30,000 "

Here we have two hundred and thirty thousand tons carried westward, and experience has shown that in the last few years the return passengers from California have been nearly as numerous as those going.

HOW MANY PASSENGERS ARE THERE?

We make the following estimate:—

110 Steamships (both ways) 70,000 (actual for '68.)

200 Vessels " 4,000 estimated "

Overland " 100,000 " "

Number per annum......174,000

Present price (averaging half the cost of the steamships), for both passengers and tonnage, gives the following result:—

174,000 passengers at $100........................ $17,400,000

460,000 tons, rated at $1 per cubic foot... 15,640,000

$33,040,000

Basing calculations upon the above figures, without allowing for the large increase of business, which can safely be looked for, then estimate the running expenses at one half and we have a net income of $16,520,000: which, after paying the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds and the advances made by the Government, would leave a net annual income of $9,000,000 over and above all expenses and interest.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railrord Company and the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Co. are both, principal and interest, payable in gold coin; they pay six per cent. interest in gold coin, and run for thirty years, and they cannot be paid before that time without the consent of the holder.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad for sale at par and accrued interest, and First Mortgage Gold Bonds of Central Pacific Railroad at 103 and accrued interest.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

1 2 2t PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST EDITION

GRANT.

The Facts in Regard to the Vicksburg Campaign—Another Story.

A day or two since we published an article, authenticated by the N. Y. *Times'* correspondent, relative to a curious episode in the career of General Grant while before Vicksburg. The N. Y. *Herald's* Washington correspondent this morning gives "the other side" of the story, as follows:—

A correspondent of a New York morning paper, whose communication was published yesterday in regard to the orders of Banks to supersede Grant before the fall of Vicksburg, is singularly misled in his statements. The simple facts are these:—The President, Secretary Stanton, Halleck, and Grant, all agreed that the armies of Grant and Banks should be combined, the more efficiently to operate against Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Banks was the senior officer. For that reason, when the armies were combined, the command would necessarily have devolved upon Banks. On the 2d of April, 1863 Halleck telegraphed to Grant:—"What is most desired, and your attention is again called to this object, is, that your forces and those of General Banks shall be brought into co-operation as early as possible. If he cannot get up to co-operate with you on Vicksburg, cannot you get troops down to help him on Port Hudson?" On the 11th of May, after Grant had captured Grand Gulf and Port Gibson, Halleck telegraphed him as follows:—"If possible, the forces of yourself and Banks should be united between Vicksburg and Port Hudson, so as to attack these places separately with the combined forces. The same thing has been urged on Banks." On the 15th of May Grant telegraphed to Halleck, from Jackson, Miss., as follows:—"I sent a special messenger to Banks, giving him the substance of the information I had, and asking him to join me as soon as possible." This message was sent on the 10th. On the 3d of June Halleck telegraphed to Grant as follows:—"I have sent despatch after despatch to Banks to join you. Why he does not I do not understand. His separate operations on Port Hudson is in direct violation of his instructions. If possible send him this despatch." On the same day President Lincoln telegraphed to Grant as follows:—"Are you in communication with General Banks? Is he coming towards you or going further off? Is there, or has there been, anything to hinder his coming directly to you by water?" On the 8th of June Grant telegraphed to President Lincoln:—"I send by mail a letter from General Banks." This letter from General Banks stated his reasons for not proceeding with his army to combine it with Grant's army and assume the command to which his rank entitled him. When Banks remonstrated against the orders from Washington and Grant's own request that he (Banks) should join him (Grant), which necessarily would give Banks the command, "unless there was express designation by the President to the contrary," Grant sent a member of his staff to urge upon Banks to bring his army up the river. Grant further instructed this staff officer to say to Banks that he hoped no feeling of delicacy in regard to the matter of rank would deter him; that he (Grant) would cheerfully surrender the command. Both Generals acted nobly in the matter—Grant in sinking all personal considerations for the supposed good of the service, and Banks in declining to step in and take the fruit which Grant had shaken until it was ready to fall. You will see, therefore, that the correspondent is grossly mistaken in supposing that General Grant has received any new light on the subject within the past month. I am assured by a gentleman who was there with General Grant, that it was well understood at Grant's headquarters not that Banks was specially ordered to relieve Grant, but to unite the two armies; which would have resulted in his superseding Grant, because he (Banks) was the senior officer. I am further assured by the same authority that there was no time during the siege of Vicksburg when General Grant did not possess the entire confidence and receive the earnest co-operation of the President, the Secretary of War, and the General-in Chief. Mr. Dana, the Assistant Secretary of War, was with Grant, and was fully advised of all his plans and operations during the entire siege of Vicksburg. He made full and frequent reports to Stanton, and approved and applauded Grant's conduct. The fact that this matter is not discussed in the text of Badeau's book is probably because he was not aware that Banks, at that time, ranked Grant, and therefore did not appreciate the effect of the orders and telegrams which are published in the appendix to his book. Badeau was not, till long afterwards, a member of Grant's staff, and had no personal knowledge of this most important period of Grant's history. Grant's whole conduct during this period displays the remarkable fact that in all his campaigns and in all his reports he never seemed to do anything for his own personal distinction. He was ready to yield command on the eve of apparent victory to make the success of the cause more certain.

Grant and the Conservative Movement in Virginia.

Washington Jan. 18) Editorial Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.

The Virginia Conservative Committee, accompanied by several other gentlemen from Virginia, made a second visit to General Grant this morning, also visiting President Johnson and General Schofield. Their conversation with General Grant related principally to the Virginia movement, and his remarks on the subject were in the highest degree encouraging. He seemed to desire no secrecy as to his views, but spoke out with perfect openness and freedom. I feel that no confidence is violated when I say that he "sincerely hoped this whole subject would soon be settled." He has evidently studied our Virginia affairs, and fully understands the Underwood Constitution. He expressed himself as being warmly in favor of striking out the disfranchising clauses of that instrument, the homestead clause, and the provisions relating to county organizations, which last he seems to regard as more objectionable even than the rest. He said that if permitted to stand as a part of the constitution they would necessitate the election of negro judges, sheriffs, magistrates, clerks, commonwealth's attorneys, constables, etc., and that the condition of affairs would be so intolerable that in those localities where there is a preponderance of blacks the whites would be compelled to remove and seek homes in other portions of the State. He expressed the wish that the proposed arrangement may be speedily carried out, and indicated his confidence in such a result.

The conversation with President Johnson was more general, bearing but slightly on the subject above referred to. He thanked the committee for calling, and talked pleasantly. General Schofield's views are so well understood that it is needless to refer particularly to them.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	164	West. Union Tel.	36⅛
N.Y. and E. R.	38¾	Cleve. & Toledo R.	103⅞
Ph. and Rea. R.	95½	Toledo & Wabash.	61⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	94½	Mil. & St. Paul R.	73⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	92½	Adams Express	59¼
Chi. and N.W. com.	82	Wells, Fargo	29¾
Chi. and N.W. pref.	87	United States Ex.	49¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	131⅝	Tennessee 6s, New	67¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	123½	Market strong.	
Pacific Mail Steam.	118⅞		

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HILL MURDER.

The Trial of Camilla E. Twitchell.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison and Peirce.—Since the close of our report of yesterday the Commonwealth, though a number of witnesses were examined, having elicited nothing more than the general bloody appearance of the premises at Tenth and Pine streets on the night of the murder, this morning resumed their case. There was of course a large concourse of women in the court-room, but the prisoner did not favor them with a view of her pale face, which she continued to keep closely veiled.

Detective Warnock was put upon the stand and testified that he made a search of Mrs. Hill's house and found a poker and candle; took off the knobs of the dining-room door with blood upon them; cut out a piece of oilcloth from the dining-room and entry floor; a piece of blanket from the blanket on Mrs. Twitchell's bed with blood upon it; found some money and jewelry in Mrs. Hill's room and other articles; the spot of blood in the entry merely indicated that some one dripping with blood had gone from the dining-room, but not that the person went either up or down stairs.

The deed for the house at Tenth and Pine streets, in Mrs. Twitchell's name, was here put in evidence.

Joseph Henderson sworn—I knew Mrs Hill in her lifetime about twenty-six years, and I had a slight acquaintance with the prisoner; I called upon Mrs. Hill in July last in reference to the title of the house, Mrs. Twitchell being present; Mrs. Twitchell then said, "We will convey the property to you, Mrs. Hill, if that is what you want;" I don't think that I had said anything in her presence about the property previously to that remark; this conversation occurred in the dining room at Tenth and Pine streets; I suppose I had been there about half an hour or three-quarters before this remark was made; Mrs. Twitchell had not been in the room during all that time; Mrs. Hill had left the room and returned before Mrs. Twitchell came in; Mrs. Twitchell had gone out of the house before she came into the room where I was; she had gone out after Mrs. Hill and I had had the interview, and then returned in company with Mr. Twitchell: she was out of the house, I suppose, half an hour; I remained there all that time; when they came into the room Mr. Twitchell spoke first; Mrs. Hill had very little to say, but she spoke about the title to this property; that was all that was said at that time about the property.

Catharine McNally, the servant girl at Mr. Montgomery's, next door to Mrs. Hill's, testified that on the night of the murder she heard no other noise in Mrs. Hill's except the ringing of the bell five or six times, between 9 and 10 o'clock, and the noise in the kitchen following this ringing—the discovery of the body and the gathering of the people; she had not heard the dogs at all this night.

Officer James White testified that he had charge of the house at Tenth and Pine streets, from about 12 o'clock Sunday night, of the murder, until 10 o'clock next morning; Mrs. Twitchell passed the night there; occupying the second story back room, front building; old Mr. Twitchell and the servant girl remained there all night; he was directed to keep Sarah Campbell and Mrs. Twitchell in their room all night; he did not see them from the time they were given into his charge until 5 o'clock next morning.

Ebenezer Cobb was called to prove that he went to the house of Joseph Gilbert to serve a subpoena upon him, and was told that he was in Chicago.

Officer McCullough, who was in charge of the house with Officer White, reiterated that officer's statement.

Mr. Sheppard here arose and said:—

May it please your Honors—The case for the Commonwealth is now closed. We have submitted all the testimony that was in our possession, or of which we have been informed, or that has in any way come to our knowledge, and we have used all possible diligence in exhausting the sources of information that have been communicated to us, or have been brought in any way within our reach.

That evidence is now before the Court. The consideration of it, in my judgment, imposes a very grave responsibility upon the prosecuting officer, and although it may be the duty of counsel who represent a defendant to avail themselves of all legal means to secure the acquittal of their client, I do not regard it, on the other hand, as the duty of a prosecuting officer in every case, or in any case, to press a conviction when in his judgment the law and the facts do not warrant it.

I feel bound to say that, upon the testimony before the Court, I do not consider that this defendant can be convicted without straining the law and the doctrine of circumstantial evidence beyond a safe, reasonable, legal, and proper limit, and as I entertain that conviction, I consequently regard it as my official duty to submit this bill to the jury without asking them to find a verdict of guilty against the defendant, trusting that in this respect, as in all others, I may receive the approval and sanction of the Court.

Mr. Mann replied—It is certainly very gratifying to the prisoner and to the counsel for the prisoner to know that at this hour, after every effort has been made, the Commonwealth has been unable to find anything to warrant a jury in convicting her.

They abandon the case, admitting that there is not even a *prima facie* case. We honestly believed, when we applied for the writ of habeas corpus, that there was nothing against the prisoner, and that a half hour's patient, honest, and careful examination of the case would establish that fact. But the clamor of the public was such that the way was not seen clear to give that half hour.

This woman, broken-hearted and suffering and crushed down, was entitled to her discharge long ago, and if there had been a sufficient amount of courage to perform a duty, the prison doors of this woman would have been opened nine weeks ago.

Judge Allison. Gentlemen of the Jury:—You have just heard what has been said by the District Attorney. It is the duty of the officer representing the Commonwealth to go through the proper legal investigation of the charge contained in this bill of indictment. They have prosecuted the investigation under the evidence which they have been able to procure, and which in their judgment bears against the prisoner.

We have now the official statement that all the evidence which the Commonwealth was able to obtain—all the information has been submitted in support of the charge against the prisoner. The representatives of the Commonwealth, acting with all due fidelity to themselves, to the Court, and to the jury, have felt themselves compelled to say that they cannot ask for a verdict of guilty against the prisoner upon the evidence.

It remains for us to say, both agreeing entirely upon the points, that there is no evidence upon which the Commonwealth would be warranted in asking a verdict, and therefore the course just announced by the District Attorney meets with our entire approval and approbation.

We think it would be straining the law to go through the form of arguing the case upon the evidence as it now stands. We think the circumstances would not warrant the District Attorney in asking you to render a verdict of guilty of any form of felonious homicide as against the defendant.

Therefore, agreeing entirely with the District Attorney, we submit the bill to you, and say that under this evidence we do not think there is anything to warrant a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, of murder in the second degree, or manslaughter.

The indictment was given to the jury, and while the foreman was taking the sentiments of his fellows, Judge Allison announced to the audience that if, upon the rendition, any demonstration was made the offenders would be immediately arrested by the officers, and severely punished by the Court.

Verdict of Not Guilty.

The Clerk then asked, "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

Foreman—"We have."

Clerk—"How say you, do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty of the felony of murder in manner and form as she stands indicted, or not guilty?"

Foreman—"Not guilty."

The prisoner stood with her veil raised but her face bowed, and a death-like stillness prevailed throughout the room.

The prisoner, upon motion of General Collis, was discharged, and she left the court in company with her counsel.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Doings at Harrisburg—The Democratic Senators Bolt—Efforts to Defeat the Bill Continuing Receiver-of-Taxes Peltz.

Congressional Legislation—The Tax on Tobacco—Excitement in Tennessee—The Rogers Murderer—Affairs in South America.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Democratic Senators Bolt to Prevent the Transaction of Business.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 22.—All the Democrats have left the Senate chamber, and there is, consequently, no quorum to do any business. The Democrats did their best to defeat the bill extending the term of the Receiver of Taxes. Unless this bill is passed and approved before next Monday, Mr. Melloy will take his place. The Democrats assert positively that they will defeat the bill at all hazards.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The American branch of

The Universal Peace Union

is holding its session in this city. The following resolution has been passed:—"That all idea of punishment, both in human and divine government, should be done away with, as at war with the law of love. The present system of discipline in the family, the school, and the prison, founded on this idea, is unworthy of the civilization of the day, to say nothing of Christianity." Representatives men and women were present from various States. The President stated, amid great applause, that he had learned from Governor Geary that Hester Vaughan would not be executed, and that Jay Cooke would pay her passage home.

The Tobacco Convention,

sitting here, has appointed an Executive Committee to present Congress with their views. They want tax paid goods relieved from payment of another tax; that stamps be furnished free for all tax paid tobacco, snuff, and cigars, and that no tobacco, snuff, or cigars be sold after the passage of a law granting such stamps, unless such tobacco, cigars, and snuff shall be properly stamped; that it shall be lawful to allow retailers to sell snuff in jars and bladders, provided the same are duly stamped according to law; that the law should be so amended as not to require the name of the manufacturer to appear on the brand and label, now required by the Government, but that the numbering of the factory, district, and State be retained.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.

General Grant

has been receiving some private visitors this morning, and is now in attendance at the Educational Fund meeting. This afternoon he visits the different public institutions, and this evening will have an entertainment at the Hon. William J. Albert's. To-morrow he receives citizens generally at Barnum's, from 10 o'clock in the morning until noon, then returns to Washington. He thus far has had a most cordial reception, and has been highly pleased. A resolution was passed in the

City Council

yesterday, asking Governor Bowie to convene the Legislature regarding the proposed improvement at Jones' Falls.

FROM MISSOURI.

Affairs in the Legislature—Protestations from the Merchants.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—A resolution was proposed in the Legislature looking to the holding of a State Convention on the revision of the constitution, and was lost yesterday.

A meeting of the merchants at the Southern Hotel last evening passed the following preamble and resolution:—

Whereas, It has long been a self-evident and mortifying fact to the merchants of St. Louis that in the matter of their westward-bound freight from Eastern cities they are made to pay, greatly to their detriment, much higher proportionate rates than those to Chicago and Cincinnati; therefore

Resolved, That we are at a loss to conjecture the motives which dictate this feeling of unjust discrimination against us and in favor of rival cities, and are determined to compel by every honorable means in our power such a radical change as shall place us on an equal footing with other Western cities.

A committee was then appointed to carry out the purpose of the meeting, in connection with sending an agent to New York.

FROM TENNESSEE.

A War of Words Between High Officials—Recruiting Militia.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 22.—The wordy war between Governor Brownlow and Secretary Fletcher waxes fiercer. The Knoxville *Whig* of Wednesday contains a fiery article from Brownlow against Fletcher, reading the latter out of the Republican party, and warning the loyal people of the State against what he calls an ingrate backslider. Fletcher, who has pretty strong belligerent propensities, is bound to hit back, so that an uncompromising and exciting conflict may be anticipated.

The question of the franchise extension will undoubtedly be the issue in the canvass.

Recruiting is going on at different points for the militia; eighty-seven mounted troops from De Kalb county have been reported to General Cooper. A recruiting office has been opened in this city, but recruits are coming in very slowly.

In the Senate yesterday a resolution was adopted declaring that no proposition looking to the extension of the franchise should be entertained this session. This disposes of the suffrage question for some time to come.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

The Convict McGibney—Some Interesting Information.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 22.—The Waterbury *American* this morning gives the following as the real facts in relation to the McGibney arrest:—"We have obtained the following particulars from reliable sources, and are confident the facts are as represented. McGibney is a young man, about 22, who escaped from Sing Sing some two months since, where he was serving out a sentence for stealing a watch. Soon after his escape his friends in New York, thinking that place too warm for him, sent him to an old acquaintance in this city. He here assumed the name of Tom Blake, and after remaining idle a week was employed in the woollen mill. There he led a quiet life, boarding at Mrs. Renard's, and being rather a favorite with his fellow-workmen. He was paid up and left work at the mill last Friday. All this time there were two persons in town to whom he confided the secret that his real name was McGibney, and that he was an escaped convict.

"Last Monday a man calling himself J. Barrett, one of Tom's New York friends, came to town and spent the night with him. He persuaded him to go back to New York, where he is to be concealed until official promise has been given that his past offenses shall be forgiven, when he will deliver himself up, claim the offered reward, and, it is said, give information which will lead to the identification of the real murderer. Tom himself had nothing to do with the murder, as he has been in town since last November, but it is stated that he knows the real Logan, and that the person who gave himself up a day or two after the murder is the guilty man. For this last statement, however, we cannot vouch.

"It is certain that McGibney and the man Barrett left this city on the 8 o'clock passenger train for New York on Tuesday morning. During Monday evening, while Barrett and McGibney were in the company of one of our informants, the former said he came to Waterbury at the request of Captain Jourdan, of the New York detective force, and that said Jourdan was to obtain McGibney's pardon in return for his information."

FROM JAPAN.

Proclamation of Peace—Arrival of the Tycoon's Brother from Paris—Breaches of Neutrality—Financial Troubles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The Mikado of Japan had issued a proclamation announcing that peace reigns throughout the land, and justifies his opposition to Satsuma and the Southern provinces. All seems progressing favorably for the Southern cause. The Northern princes openly disavow the conduct of Admiral Ennomatto in storming Hakodadi and seizing several of the Mikado's vessels of war. There is no Northern army now in the field, and the Southerners are disbanding their troops. The capture of Hakodadi was under the supervision of European officers, the Southerners offering but little opposition.

Admiral Ennomatto had issued stringent orders to seize and confiscate foreign vessels for conveying troops and stores, as there had been many breaches of neutrality by foreign ships.

The Tycoon's brother, Menbositayo, arrived from Paris Dec. 16th, and soon after had an interview with the Mikado, and it is reported that he was entrusted with a mission of peace to his brother.

The financial troubles of the Government of Japan are great. Paper currency is freely issued. The foreign merchants at Yokohama had requested their respective minister tos protest against the issue of paper money, unless the Government keeps bullion sufficient on hand to redeem it at sight.

The United States Asiatic flagship Pisataqua and the Iroquois were at Hong Kong; the Unadilla and Aroostock were cruising in South China waters, and the Ashuelot and Oneida were at Kobe.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Half a Million of Specie and Dates to the 13th of January.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The steamship Arizona brings Panama dates to January 13 and $532,419 in specie. John Smith, alias H. V. Clinton, and three other prisoners, one a murderer, escaped from the Panama jail and succeeded in getting out of the country. A child of United States Paymaster Spalding died on the 9th inst., and on the 12th inst. Mrs. Spalding died. They had been in the country but five weeks. There is no South or Central American news by this arrival.

Australian dates to December 8 had reached Panama, but contained no news of importance.

The Paraguayan War.

The steamship South America brings Rio Janeiro advices to December 23. The *Times* says on December 5 the Marquis Caxias performed a flank movement by which he threw a force of 20,000 of the allied armies above Villeta. A battle near Angostura ensued, which resulted in driving the Paraguayans out of their works defending this place, and their losing many prisoners. The allies suffered severely. The operations were immediately continued, and an attack on Villeta was made on the 11th, when the Paraguayans were again routed, and only 200 men escaped. The allies occupied Villeta, and their fleet was reported on its way to Asuncion.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

Progress of the Central Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The Central Pacific Railroad is completed to twenty-one miles beyond Elko, four hundred and eighty-one miles east of Sacramento, within one hundred and eighty miles of Monument Point, the head of Salt Lake. The track is being laid at the rate of two miles a day.

Epidemic in Arizona.

Late Arizona advices report that a sickness of a malignant type prevailed at Tucson, and almost every person in the place had been attacked. Many people had died.

Held for Murder.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Bailey, who killed his wife's paramour at Napierville, Ill., a few days ago, has been held to bail in $10,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO Jan. 21.—Flour market quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; good shipping fails to find buyers at $1·75. Legal-tenders, 74¼.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 22—A. M.—Consols for money 93¼; for account, 93⅛@93¼. 5-20s, 75½. Railways steady; Erie 26¼; Illinois Central, 93.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22—A. M.—Cotton firmer, but not quotably higher; uplands, 11½d.; Orleans, 11¾d. The sales to-day will reach 15,000 bales; sales of the week, 87,000 bales; of which part were—for export, 13,000 bales, and to speculators 1818 bales. Stock, 295,000, of which 82 000 are American. Corn, 35@36s. for old, and 33s. 9d. for new.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 1,300,000f. The Bourse is firm; Rentes, 70f. 12c.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 22—P. M.—Stocks steady and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22—P. M.—Cotton active; uplands, 11⅝d.; Orleans, 11¾d. Stock afloat, 291,000 bales, of which 130,000 are American. Cheese, 74s. Tallow, 46s. 9d.

LONDON, Jan. 22—P. M.—Refined Petroleum 1s. 9d., new test; Linseed Cakes £11@11 5s.; Tallow, 48s. 6d.; Cotton at Havre opened active, both on the spot and afloat; sales of the latter at 137½f.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22—Afternoon.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet but firm. California wheat, 11s. 9d. No. 2 red Western, 9s. 9d.@9s. 11d. Old Corn, 35s. Peas firmer but not higher.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Jan. 22, 1869.

There is no material change to notice in the Money market. Call loans are quoted at 6@8 per cent. Prime commercial paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. Government securities were in steady demand. City loans were a fraction lower; the new issue sold at 100¼, a decline of ⅛.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 47⅞@47 94-100, an advance of ⅛; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 56⅞, a slight decline. 123½ was bid for Camden and Amboy, ex-dividend; 67 for Norristown; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 56 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for Elmira preferred; 33½ for Catawissa preferred; 26½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was less doing. Second and Third sold at 45¾, a decline of ¼; and Germantown at 27, no change; 17 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 24 for Spruce and Pine; 10½ for Hestonville; and 39 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 237 was bid for North America; 157 for Philadelphia; 122 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 58½ for Penn Township; 73½ for City; 43 for Consolidation; and 123 for Central National.

Canal shares were firmer. Lehigh Navigation sold at 31⅜@31½, an advance of ⅛. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20½ for preferred do.; 12½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 49½ for Delaware Division.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$4000 Pittsb'g 5s.s5wn	70	700 sh Read RR	47·94
$1000 Cam & A 6s '70..	93	100 do	47⅞
$1000 Leh 6s. gold l....	89¾	200 do.....s10.	47⅞
$11000 do.......ls..	89½	100 do	47⅞
$1000 do	90	30 do.....b5wn.	47⅞
$1000 do......b60..	89¾	17 do.....b5wn.	47⅞
$2000 do	89¾	100 do.........b30..	47⅞
$3000 do.........s5..	89¾	100 do ...b30wn..	47 94
$6000 City 6s. New	100¼	600 do.....ls..s30..	47¾
$7000 do.........ls..	100¼	100 do	47 94
100 sh Leh N stk	31½	100 do	47⅞
100 do.......b30..	31½	100 do.......b30..	47⅞
200 do	31½	16 sh Penna R.....s5..	56⅞
16 sh Leh V R ......c..	56½	6 do	56⅞
80 do	56½	14 do	56¾
6 sh 2d and 3d	45¾	103 do	57
100 sh Germ P R.......b	27	200 do.........s30..	57

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112½@112¾; 5-20s of 1862, 113@113¼; 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@109½; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 109⅝@110⅛; July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 1868, 108⅝@109⅛; 10-40s, 107⅝@108⅛. Union Pacific bonds, 100½@101. Gold, 135½.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112@112¾; do. 1862, 112⅞@113⅛; do., 1864, 109¼@109⅝; do., 1865, 109⅞@110; do. 1865, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1868, 108⅝@109; do., 5s, 10-40s, 107¾@108. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 135¼@135⅝; Silver, 130½@132.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 111¾@112¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112⅞@113⅛; do., 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 109⅝@110⅛; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. July, 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 1868, 108⅝@109; 10-40s, 107⅞@108. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 135⅛@135⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Jan. 22.—The Flour market continues dull, and prices are weak. The inquiry is confined to the wants of the local trade, and only a few hundred barrels were taken at $5@5 50 for superfine; $6@6·50 for extras; $7@7 75 for Iowa and Wisconsin extra family; $7·50@8 for good and fancy Minnesota do. do.; $8 75@10 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $11@13 for fancy brands according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7 50@7 75 per bbl. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is unsettled, and it is difficult to make reliable quotations. Sales of red at $1 80@1 92, and 500 bushels Indiana amber at $1·80. Rye is steady, with sales of 800 bushels Western at $1 60@1 60. Corn is quiet and steady. Sales of 20,000 bushels yellow at 87@92 cents, according to dryness. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 5000 bushels Western at 72@75 cents. 1000 bushels Barley Malt sold at $2·15, cash.

Seeds—Cloverseed is active at a further advance. Sales of 200 bushels at $9·25@9·50. Timothy may be quoted at $3 75; Flaxseed commands $2·60@2 62.

Whisky is dull at $1·01@1 03 per gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 21.—Arrived, ship Governor Morton, from New York; ship Arches, from Sydney. Cleared, ship Cultivator, for Liverpool, with 39 000 sacks of wheat; ship Alumna for Liverpool, with 24,000 sacks of wheat. Sailed, ship Laurens, for Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Arrived steamships Arizona, from Aspinwall; South America, from Rio Janeiro; and Kangaroo, from Liverpool via Halifax.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Arrived, steamship Bellona, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........JANUARY 22.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........38 | 11 A. M..........39 | 2 P. M..........36

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, 5 days from Havana, with mdse. to Thomas Wattson & Sons. At 6 P. M. yesterday, saw a large deeply-loaded British barque, with round stern, coming in the Capes; off New Castle, barque Ann Elizabeth, from West Indies. Passengers.—From Havana—Augustin Castellanos, Edward Otero, Lawrence Jemines, J. G. Castro, Ricardo Pimentel, Francisco Fernandez, Miguel Noda, J. R. Bustamente, J. B. Noda, Carlos Saltoras, Carlos Juinones, Manano Hermandez, and Gonzalo Paez.

Brig Louis C. Madeira, Moslander, 58 days from Palermo, with fruit, etc., to Isaac Jeanes & Co.

Schr Setagawa, Bryant, 3 days from New York, with wheat to S. J. Christian & Co.

Schr John Atwood, ——, from New York, with wheat to Christian & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 20th inst.

Schr H. E. Russell, Mehaffey, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Arrived, steamship Virgo, Bulkley, from New Orleans.

Barque Amalia, Oldjens, from Bremen.

Barque Pipita, Hansen, from Rio Grande.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

John Surratt.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The confessions of Arnold and Atzerodt relative to the assassination of President Lincoln give us the testimony of two participants in the crime and yet disinterested witnesses, taken while John Surratt was a fugitive in Canada, very clearly to the effect that John Surratt was, next to Wilkes Booth, the presiding organizer of the assassination. Arnold, who is now serving out his time in the Dry Tortugas, but whose confession was taken four days after the murder, shows that during the earlier stages of the plot, and while it was merely a plan to kidnap the President, the minor actors in the tragedy saw little of Surratt, but Wilkes Booth was always "pressed with business" with Surratt, and in daily and apparently engrossing confidential communication with him. Surratt was present at the first meeting of the seven conspirators, and seems to have arranged a very sly and safe *rôle* for himself. While Arnold was to rush into the private box of the theatre and seize the President, and Atzerodt and Booth were to handcuff him and lower him to the stage, and others were to put out the lights and carry him to the coach, all of which was an obviously hair-brained scheme, Surratt was to wait "on the other side of the Eastern Branch bridge to facilitate escape." It would seem strange that Booth should need constantly to advise with one who was to bear so slight and cowardly a hand in the business, if Booth were the originator of the crime. But if Surratt were the inspirer of the murder, it is easy to see how he might have moulded the bold courage of Booth to carry out the promptings of his more guilty and subtle heart, and how Booth himself may have been so impressed by Surratt's superior boldness in guilt as to have overlooked his superior caution in avoiding danger. Arnold denounced the plan as impracticable, and withdrew from the entire conspiracy before it had developed into a plot to assassinate.

Atzerodt declares that the plan to kidnap was first changed to one of assassination at 8 o'clock on the evening of the murder. About the middle of March, the seven conspirators—Booth, Surratt, O'Laughlin, Arnold, Payne, Atzerodt, and Harold—had a plan by which the others were to capture the President, and Surratt, as the best driver, was to drive the coach over the Long Bridge into Virginia. It failed, because the President did not pass the place at which they were expecting and waylaying him. When the plan was changed from kidnapping, Surratt had just had an interview with Booth. The impression left by these confessions is that Booth was the bold fanatic, and Surratt the cunning and cautious inspired of the deed.

"Rode the Six Hundred."

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is a certain Senator in Washington, the name of him to us unknown, for whom we feel a degree of commiseration which (in the present condition of the English language) it is impossible adequately to express. This grave and potent unfortunate, according to a newspaper letter now before us, "has already received over six hundred applications for office." It is hardly possible to read this sorrowful statement without recalling the words of Scripture:—"And the river shall bring forth frogs abundantly, which shall go up and come into thine house, and into thine bedchamber, and upon thy bed, and into the house of thy servants, and upon thy people, and into thine ovens, and into thy kneading-troughs." How the poor Senator above mentioned must be howling for some magic spell which shall "destroy the frogs that they may remain in the river only!"

The benevolent mind naturally shares its sympathy between the Senator and the seekers. As we cannot write by post to the honorable gentleman, because we do not know his name, we print our pity here. We sincerely hope that he may not be murdered. We pray Heaven to save him from becoming a maniac. It is useless to recommend him to bar his door, unless he wishes it to be broken down and destroyed. He cannot abscond, while his legitimate public duties keep him in Washington. He cannot cause to be promulgated a report that he is dead, for his State would at once make hot haste to elect his successor. As for playing sick and tying up the knocker, that would be a little too transparent; and, moreover, were he in the article of death, the men who are haunting him would not scruple to disturb his last meditations by asking him for his sign-manual. What can he do to save himself? We really do not know. The frogs are large and numerous and hungry, and when they consent to "remain in the river only," we shall think that the thousand years are at hand.

But what a pity it is that the six hundred cannot be persuaded that "to remain in the 'river only'" is the best thing they can do; though some of them may be jumping into it, *felo de se* fashion, with stones (and nothing else) in their pockets, before all is over. The report upon which we are commenting says:—"Of the six hundred applications, in all probability not sixty will be successful." What a prospect! Five hundred and forty wretches doleful, desperate, disappointed, all their trump-cards turned to rubbish, all their collection of influential autographs become mere refuse, must return (with a free pass, if they can get it) to confront their neighbors and either to be pitied or laughed at! Unhappy DXL! Desperate Light Brigade of Beggars!

"Into the jaws of Death,
Into the mouth of Hell,
Rode the six hundred."

—Much that has been written about the incompatibility of begging with the dignity of human nature must be stuff and nonsense. To be sure, we do not believe that one of the six hundred would like to stand upon the pavement all day, with the right hand piteously extended, and with a placard on his chest bearing the inscription, "I am blind." There is nothing, however, derogatory in begging, if you only beg for enough. The pious old lady comprehended this when she prayed for a competency, adding:—"And lest, O Lord, thou shouldst not understand what I mean by a competency, permit me to state that I mean one thousand dollars per annum satisfactorily invested." The man who would blush to ask for the loan of half a dollar (Butler currency) experiences no agony of mortified pride in petitioning for a post office, or a collectorship, or an embassy. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, who was as proud as Punch, begged to be kept in his place abroad until he had saved money enough to pay his debts; and his creditors thought all the better of him for not allowing his dignity to interfere with his duty. But the prime pang is in asking for a place and not getting it; and this is why our bowels yearn kindly for the six hundred, or rather, to speak accurately, for the five hundred and forty. "What did you get?" asked a friend of a returning fisherman. "I got tired," was the reply. How sadly "tired" the great mass of the unappointed will get!

We have sometimes thought that it would be a good plan to give no man anything who asked for it, office-seeking being taken as proof irrefragable of decided incompetency. Commissions might be sent out (lest the public service should suffer) in pursuit of modest merit. Truth might be sought in the bottom of the wells, fidelity in corners, and capacity among the unobtrusive. But these are dreams. No man can be considered fit to serve the Republic in the humblest position unless he has twenty-five yards of signatures in his pocket. Perhaps not even then. This is a world in which some are happy and some "mees-erable." We must take it as it goes!

End of the Revolution in Cuba—What Next?

From the N. Y. Herald.

Now that the revolution in Cuba exhibits undeniable signs of subsidence, quackery-mongers abound with assurances of the new phase which the Cuban question is taking. One assures us that the people will never submit, when in fact the greater part of them have never rebelled; another tells us that a movement is on foot in Madrid favoring the sale of the island to the United States, when such an idea would suffice to insure the overthrow of any Spanish Cabinet; and a third, more hopeful still, insists that the revolution is to obtain new life from some undefinable cause, and mount in triumph on the wings of glory. But there stand the hard facts to contradict all these. The telegraphic advices from Havana which we have recently published, must put an end to the hopes many had entertained of an early severance of the "Gem of the Antilles" from the Spanish crown. Count Valmaseda officially informs General Dulce that on the 16th instant he took possession of Bayamo, which was the headquarters of the revolutionary government. This is the Richmond of the revolution. Whether, pursuing the parallel, General Cespedes will, like General Lee, find an Appomattox and accept an honorable surrender, or Valmaseda, like General Grant, offer terms which, by including a capitulation, shall free the country from the horrible evils of a guerrilla warfare from disbanded insurgents, remains to be seen. One thing is clear: the movement which has been for the last three months on foot in the eastern portion of Cuba, with all the honors of a revolution, now subsides into mere local disorders.

It is not our intention to review the causes which have produced this result. They are many, and have been faithfully presented to our readers by our correspondents and our own frequent comments on events as they occurred. But there are certain facts which it will be well for General Dulce and the purely Spanish population of Cuba to bear in mind in their present triumph, if they wish for peace. The late insurrection was the first purely Cuban movement of any extent against the Government which has taken place in the island. It has taught thousands of the native population two great facts—first, that it is not a difficult task to drive the small, isolated Spanish garrisons out of the interior of the country; and, second, that it is very far from being every Spanish bullet that kills. In gaining possession of these two facts; the popular mind of Cuba has made an immense stride towards the independence of the island; and whatever fate may attend Cespedes, Aguilera, Perdemo, and the other prominent leaders, they will be looked upon by the people as representative men. No act of the Spanish Government can tear them from that position.

There is but one course, therefore, that wisdom will counsel to the Spanish authorities in Cuba. The Government must abandon the policy of intense *Espanolismo* which it has hitherto pursued, and permit, in the coming election of deputies to the Cortes, that native and representative Cubans be sent to that body. Cuba has wrongs which Spain should redress; and she can never do this until the true voice of Cuba can be heard in her legislative halls. It is not enough to send Spaniards resident there to the Cortes, and much less is it wiseto send there any of the few Cubans who have become thoroughly Spanish in their views, and are for that reason hated by their countrymen. If the Government persists in ignoring the people of Cuba, and in sending only its own partisans as deputies to the Cortes, it will prepare the ground for a new revolution in the island.

But both Spain and Cuba have made great progress in the rightful condemnation of the sixteenth-century policy which still rules the Spanish colonies. The scheme which we published some days since on the authority of Señor Ascarate, one of the Cuban deputies now in Madrid, as being the plan of General Serrano, chief of the provisional government of Spain to-day, embraces all the points which the telegraph announces as being the policy adhered to at a recent meeting of the leading liberals of Havana—a separate nationality for Cuba, with an insular Assembly, division of the Cuban budget from that of Spain, and a Captain-General appointed by the Crown from the civil or military list, as may be best. We have good reason to believe that agitation for this plan is the shape which the Cuban question in the island and in Spain will take at an early day, and all other forms of agitation must give way to the new idea.

Corruption! Corruption! Corruption!

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

In the days of mythology, the Pantheists always bestowed gifts on the priests of Serapis or Isis before consulting the oracle, and in proportion to the munificence or parsimony of him who sought the presence of the impostor was the augury favorable or the reverse. And something more than rumor says that the political priests and oracles of Washington are practised on by primary propitiations. Human nature has exhibited the same traits of weakness and susceptibility to imposture for almost countless generations. It is not to be wondered at that the *communis vulgus* of antiquity, in a state of natural ignorance, should have been deluded by the few who monopolized learning. But in this age of free schools and universal dissemination of enlightenment—with the telegraph, railroads, and an untrammeled press—with equal political rights secured to all, it is a matter of philosophical inquiry, at least, why the people of this country will quietly submit to the outrages which are daily perpetrated by the high officials, who should be the public servants, and not the masters of those they nominally serve. The official mantle no sooner falls on the shoulders of the disinterested office-seeker, he is no sooner invested with the emblems of official authority, than he looks on every citizen who approaches him on matters appertaining to the business of his office in the light of a public enemy; austerity and incorruptible virtue are worn like the phylacteries in the market places, and the pharisaical doctrine, "I am holier than thou," sickens the very atmosphere we breathe, and, like the whitened sepulchre, their corruption is concealed from the public gaze, and those only whose individual rights have been trifled with, whose hopes have been baffled, and whose families have been beggared, have a proper conception and understanding of the total absence of moral integrity governing the decisions of the various departments of the Government. A disease known since the days of Cassius, an itching palm, sporadic before the war, has become pandemic among officials in these weak, piping times of peace. Unreasonable delays and references, and constant demands for more evidence, amounting to a demonstration, weary the most indefatigable, and change respect for the Government and love for the country and its institutions into contempt and hatred.

We regret that this is true of every department of the Government. It is a well-known fact that the Quartermaster's Department, under the statute of July, 1864, has exclusive jurisdiction in the settlement of all claims for forage furnished the Government, with or without vouchers, and claims of this nature, when filed in that department, are referred to youthful chancellors or solicitors—boys whose chins are innocent of beards—who never read a law book—mere tyros, whose reports upon claims involving thousands of dollars and the last hopes of many claimants, favorable or unfavorable, receive the signature of the Quartermaster-General without further investigation; and the patriotic citizen who furnished the Government with the means of perpetuating its own existence in its days of greatest trial, through the ignorance and incompetence of its agents, is not only delayed in obtaining his rights, but is left to the mercy and caprice of boys, who, while pretending to examine the claims, are thinking over their next game of billiards or base ball, or perhaps are suffering from incipient gastritis, caused by eating too much molasses candy. The routine and circumlocution necessary to obtain the payment of the smallest claim, after obtaining a departmental decision in your favor, are not only tiresome but ridiculous, and are no doubt kept up to give employment to hundreds of clerks who ought to be living in the country, tilling the soil, and producing instead of consuming. A claim, after being approved, before being paid has to go to twenty-three offices, in each of which are idle and incompetent employés of both sexes. Gibbon, in his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," may have slandered the Church in its early days, when he said that the priests, in lieu of so many odalisques, were allowed a subsidy in money. We hope, in virtue's name, the statement is not true. The Government and people of the United States seems to be at the present time imitating the customs of many nations of antiquity, and instead of avoiding the rocks upon which they were wrecked, are being rapidly drawn into a maelstrom of political corruption and moral degradation. The good name of the country calls for reform in more than one respect in the departments of the Government.

A New Negotiation for the Purchase of Cuba.

From the N. Y. World.

There is a report in Washington, said to be semi-official, that Mr. Seward is engaged in a brisk negotiation for the purchase of the island of Cuba; and that he expects to consummate the treaty before the expiration of the brief remnant of this administration. Mr. Seward seems possessed of a mania to distinguish himself by such acquisition; but the country cannot very well afford to sanction impolitic purchases and foot the heavy bills to gratify that gentleman's itching for *éclat*.

There are two questions:—First, is the acquisition of Cuba desirable? and second, if desirable, is the present a good time to purchase it? Mr. Seward probably takes it for granted that the acquisition of that island by the United States is desirable, because our Government has made previous attempts to buy it; and thinks the present time opportune, because the need of money by the new Government of Spain might induce her to part with it on favorable terms. Both arguments are specious, but neither will bear examination.

The condition of things on this continent has so greatly altered since the former offers to purchase Cuba, as to deprive the motives which prompted them of nearly all their force. Cuba was then wanted by the South to strengthen the institution of slavery. *That* motive has, of course, become inoperative. The country would have approved of the purchase, at any reasonable price, twenty years ago, on grounds of commerce and revenue; but the expectation of this kind of advantages rested upon the continuance of slavery in the island. The negroes would have been no more slaves in, than they would have been out of, the United States; and when our people did not anticipate the abolition of slavery at home, their moral sense would not have been much shocked by the continuance of that institution in Cuba. At any rate, the negroes would have been no worse off under an American than under a Spanish sovereignty. The commercial and fiscal value of the island depends almost entirely upon slave labor. Whatever advantages may have resulted from emancipation in the British West India islands in other respects, it is undeniable that it destroyed their commerce and revenue, and consequently their money value to the British Government. If we purchase Cuba now, we shall necessarily emancipate its slaves, and the island will become as unproductive in proportion as Jamaica. With our colossal national debt, we do not want to purchase a possession which would be worthless for revenue as soon as it became ours.

We surely do not need Cuba for any purpose of security. In the hands of Spain we have nothing to fear from it. We long ago notified the world that we should not permit its acquisition by any other European power. There is no immediate danger of any other power acquiring it. Spain cannot find a purchaser unless she finds one in us. No other power wants it enough to take the risk of a war with the United States. France has too recently burnt her fingers by intermeddling in America; and England knows by her experiment in Jamaica how little Cuba would be worth after the abolition of slavery. The island, if we do not purchase it, will not pass from Spain except to become independent. There is, therefore, no sufficient reason why we should increase our heavy public debt to purchase it.

But even granting that Cuba is desirable, this is not a well-selected time for its purchase. Slavery in that island cannot long survive the shock of emancipation in this country; and after its fall the revenue to Spain will not suffice to defray the cost of governing it. What Spain puts in the market now is a possession yielding a large revenue. But five or ten years hence it may be a possession yielding nothing. If it is desirable for us at all, it is better to wait until after the abolition of slavery, and buy it at what it may then be worth. There are chances that the island may become independent; and after a short trial of independence it would probably apply for admission into the Union, and we should acquire it without any cost. Our proper policy in regard to Cuba is "a wise and masterly inactivity."

A Bad Heresy.

From the N. Y. Times.

Patriotism is a very good thing in its place, but such love of country as Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania showed in the House on Tuesday is of a very dangerous character. He objected to the printing of Commissioner Wells' report because it represents that, while wealth is accumulating more rapidly than in any other land or age, the poor are steadily growing poorer and the rich richer; that there is a wide, yawning gulf between poverty and wealth, which is ever widening; and that the laboring man and his family cannot live so well on his earnings now as they could in 1860. And the gentleman added that, if this were so, "then the country is on the eve of aristocracy and of a social condition such as the world has never seen." Yet he did not contradict the terrible facts of the report—nor could he do so. His objection was to the conclusions drawn from them by the Commissioner, and his opposition to printing the report was that it would throw discredit upon the country and upon Congress.

This is very much like a physician's refusing to warn a man who is threatened with severe illness because it would show the man to have been careless and his medical adviser not altogether wise. It would be simply continuing and perpetuating the maltreatment.

There can be no doubt that, since the necessities of the war enabled men of strong executive ability and sagacity to accumulate huge fortunes, the tendency of capital has been, as it always will be when it has a chance, to concentrate, to agglomerate, to gather more and more largely together, like rolling snow. Nor can it be denied that the abnormal condition of commerce and manufactures, and particularly the loose and expansive nature of our circulating medium—all necessary consequences of evil times—have disturbed the regular workings of labor and production, have inflated prices, and by making it harder for persons of limited means to get on, have tended to "make the poor poorer." And why should we ignore the fact? To assert that a nation which has spent millions of property, millions of money, and hundreds of thousands of lives is as rich as before, is supreme nonsense. We are as a nation poorer, and must bravely look the fact in the face.

The tendency to a concentration of riches and an increase of poverty is no less true than portentous of trouble ahead. Let us take the unwelcome fact home and study it. Let us not stop to criminate each other as to whose fault it is, but calmly look for the remedy. Does it bear hard upon Congress? Let Congressmen be doubly anxious to retrieve past errors, to unite in measures of judicious economy in public expenditure, to provide a way for the funding of our huge debt at lower interest rates, to raise our currency to the value expressed upon its face. Let them learn not to pass demagogic and meaningless laws, attempting to regulate the relations between capital and labor, not to tax the whole country by high import duties and tariffs for the benefit of single sections of the land. Let them take a new start in their modes of legislation, working less under the pressure of "influence," more after the guidance of independent reason.

Congress cannot be blamed for the whole evil under which we labor; on the contrary, it has done much that is eminently praiseworthy. But let its members not shirk their share of responsibility. Above all, let them not ignore unpleasant facts nor think of keeping them from the country. The worse things are, the more we all ought to know about them.

The report was ordered printed, but Mr. Kelley's attempt to smother it was of such decided and rank heresy to all the traditions and necessities of our national life, our commonwealth, that we cannot forbear an earnest protest against his doctrines.

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JOSEPH STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co., Bankers.
BOSTON.
HON. E. S. TOBEY, late President Board of Trade.
CINCINNATI.
A. E. CHAMBERLAIN, of Chamberlain & Co.
CHICAGO.
L. Z. LEITER, of Field, Leiter & Co.
C. M. SMITH, of Geo. C Smith & Brothers, Bankers.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WILLIAM GARVIN, of Garvin, Bell & Co.
ST. LOUIS.
JAMES E. YEATMAN, Cashier Merchants' National Bank.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
HON. J. W PATTERSON, U. S. Senator.
BALTIMORE.
WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, Superintendent Consolidated Railway Line, New York to Washington.
S. M. SHOEMAKER, of Adams & Co.'s Express.
CHRISTIAN AX, of G. W. Gail & Ax.
FRANCIS T. KING, President Central Savings Bank.

GEORGE H. STUART, President.
C. F. BETTS, Secretary.
J. L. LUDLOW, Consulting Physician.
R. M. GIRVIN, M. D., JOS F KOERPER, M. D., } Medical Examiners
C. STUART PATTERSON, RICHARD LUDLOW, } Counsel.

This Company issues Policies of Life Insurance upon all the various plans that have been proved by the experience of European and American Companies to be safe, sound, and reliable, at rates as LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABLE AS THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL STABILITY.

All policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of two or more annual premiums. 11 13 fmw3mrp

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING Agents,
11 4 3m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of ART SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, in great variety.
SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, including a number of choice gems.
A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.
A large assortment of NEW ENGRAVINGS, Etc.
Also, RICH STYLE FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 15¼

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNION MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine and Inland Insurance.
OFFICE,
N. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Sts.,
EXCHANGE BUILDING.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with provision of its charter:—

Marine premiums written to Jan. 1, 1869		$106,198·16
Do, not earned Jan. 1, 1868		50,716·13
		$156,914·29
Fire premiums written same period	$36,413·32	
Fire premiums not earned Jan. 1, 1868	37,387·44	
		73,800·76
		$230,714·05
Earned premiums to January 1, 1869:—		
Marine risks	$117,331·83	
Fire risks	27,279·45	
Amount received from interest on investments and salvages	17,696·77	
		$162,309·05
Losses, expenses, etc., same period:—		
Marine losses	$114,104·82	
Fire losses	15,156·50	
Rents and salaries	11,452·57	
Reinsurances and commissions	14,771·60	
United States taxes	2,513·49	
Deductions in lieu of scrip	6,750·95	
		164,751·93

Assets of the Company Jan. 1, 1869.

Bonds.	
State of Pennsylvania, coupon 6 per cent	$10,000 00
City of Philadelphi, 6 per cent	15,000·00
Camden and Amboy R. R., 6 per cent. 1889	11,200·00
Camden and Amboy R R., 6 per cent. 1883	3,500 00
Camden and Amboy R. R., 6 per cent. 1875	17,000·00
Pennsylvania R. R., 2d mortgage, 6 per cent	10,000·00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 6 per cent	14,610·00
Pennsylvania R. R., 1st mortgage, 6 per cent	1,600 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company, 6 per cent	10,000 00
Philadelphia and Erie R. R., 6 per cent	10,000·00
Wyoming Valley Canal, 6 per cent	11,000·00
Pittsburg Water Loan, 7 per cent	7,000 00
North Pennsylvania R. R., 6 per cent	10,000 00
North Pennsylvania R. R., 7 per cent	3,500·00
Lehigh Valley R. R., 6 per cent	5,000·00
Shares	
100 Little Schuylkill Railroad	5,000·00
138 Pennsylvania Railroad	6,900 00
100 North Pennsylvania Railroad	5,000 00
48 Delaware Railroad	1,200 00
106 Wyoming Valley Canal	5,300·00
68 Philadelphia Bank	6,800·00
88 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	8,800 00
88 Delaware Mutual Insurance Co	2,200·00
160 Phœnix Insurance Company	1,600·00
4 American West India Steamship Company	400·00
20 Philadelphia and Southern Mail S. S. Company	5,000 00
1414 Union Mutual Insurance Co	28,240·00
Par value	$215,250·00

Cost		$194,859 69
Bills receivable for premiums		22,507·21
Sundry accounts due for premiums		15,768·12
Cash in banks	$22,019 11	
Cash in drawer	119·34	
		22,138·45
		$255,273 47

DIRECTORS.

Richard S. Smith,	William S. Baird,
Francis Tete,	Charles Wheeler,
A. E. Borie,	S. Delbert,
John H. Irwin,	Sol. Townsend,
N. A. Smith,	F. Lavergne,
William C. Kent,	J. S. Perot,
Henry Lewis,	John Moss,
J. C. Steiner,	Lemuel Coffin,
Edward L. Clark,	C. H. Cummings,
George Lewis,	J. H. Tilge,
H. F. Robinson,	W. D. Winsor,
Samuel C. Cook,	James L. Bewley,

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 1 12 12t

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1825.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500,00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Phila and Southern Mail Steam.Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900	Par. Market value,	$1,130,325·25
	Cost, $1,093,604·26.	

Real Estate		36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made		322,486·94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value		1,813·00
Cash in bank	$116 150·08	
Cash in drawer	413·65	
		116,563 73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10 6

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Office, No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, First Month 1, 1869.

The following statement of the assets and business of this Company is published in compliance with the General Insurance Law of the State of Pennsylvania.

Authorized Capital fully paid in		$150,000 00
Surplus Capital		34,933 54
		$184,933 54
	Assets.	*Present Value.*
$40,158 05	Mortgages first liens on city property	$41,035 00
6,000 00	Ground Rents	5,850 00
[illegible]	United States 6 per cent. bonds, 5-20s	17[illegible],775 75
15,500 00	do. do. do. 1881s	61,010 00
[illegible]	do. do. do. currency interest loan	33,000 00
1,600 00	United States 5 per cent. currency 10-40s	1,705 00
9,000 00	City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan	9,[illegible]
[illegible]	Junction Railroad 6 per cent. bonds	4,500 00
2,000 00	State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. bonds	2,600 00
6,000 00	Lehigh Navigation Company 6 per cent. bonds	5,040 00
28,172 00	126 shares Central National Bank	28,250 00
8,192 67	80 shares Bank of the Republic	8,0[illegible]
5,[illegible]	100 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad	5,400 00
2,775 00	25 shares Fidelity Safe Deposit Co.	2,775 00
347,796 84	Loans on collateral security	347,796 84
21,428 00	Sundry securities deposited with us for collection of interest	21,438 00
38,898 53	Cash on hand	38,898 53
102,804 66	Premium notes secured by loans on Policies	102,804 66
		$895,101 28
	Office Fixtures $3,000 00	
	Cash in hands of Agents 42,904 54	
	Value of Deferred Premiums for the current year 30,668 61	
		76,573 15
		$971,673 83

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY FOR 1868.		
Premiums, including Annuities	$212,9[illegible] 01	
Interest on Premium Fund	14,005 77	
Interest on Annuity Fund	1,546 30	
	228,509 08	
Cash in hands of Agents and Deferred Premiums	73,572 55	
	302,081 63	
Less Agents' Commissions	25,594 02	
		276,487 61
Interest on other investments		48,320 35
Policies issued in 1868, 1001 insuring		3,295,227 00
Policies outstanding 12 mo. 31, 1868, 2014 insuring		6,019,097 00
Amount of Annuities sold in 1868		1,922 9[illegible]
Total amount of Annuities sold in 1868		12,747 1[illegible]
Losses by death, numbering seven		22,000 0[illegible]
Total amount of deaths from the origin of the Company		46,500 00
Expenses for 1868		32,7[illegible]
Liabilities to Depositors and Trusts		442,078 28

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley, Phila.	Richard Cadbury, Phila.
Joshua H. Morris, "	Henry Haines, "
Richard Wood, "	T. Wistar Brown, "
W. Hacker, "	Wm. C. Longstreth, "

Charles F. Coffin, Richmond Ind. 1 12 12t

INSURE AT HOME
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.
No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.
ASSETS, $2,000,00.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§
JAMES TRAQUAIR..........PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES..........VICE PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNER..........A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS..........SECRETARY

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1867
$33,693·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5 500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Alfred G. Baker,
George Fales,	Thomas S. Ellis.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 2 28§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 7 27§

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Recently United States Marshal Ellmaker made a seizure of whisky which had been levied upon by the Sheriff, and took possession of it. Yesterday the matter was brought to the attention of Judge Cadwalader, who directed that the whisky should be restored to the Sheriff, but instructed the Marshal that after the Sheriff had disposed of it he could again take possession of it, as it had been condemned as contraband.

—Yesterday afternoon the body of the missing clerk of Messrs. Caldwell & Co. was discovered in the ruins of the store, Chesnut street, above Ninth, on the second floor, near Chesnut street. From the fact that a ring and a bunch of keys known to belong to J. Fontaine Polk were found near the remains, they are believed to have been those of that person. Mr. Polk was in the twenty-third year of his age, and was from Winchester, Va. He was unmarried. His mother was in the city at the time of his melancholy death, she having arrived on a visit the night of the fire. The body was taken to the residence of Dr. Philip Leidy, No. 489 North Sixth street.

—Davis H. Messinger, recently Postmaster at Pottstown, Pa., had a hearing before United States Commissioner Aubrey H. Smith, yesterday, on the charge of embezzlement. The testimony was to the effect that a short time since a draft was received by the Postmaster at Philadelphia, from the Postmaster-General, for $749 58, on Davis H. Messinger, as the amount of deficiency in his account, and Postmaster Bingham was directed to collect the money; that defendant was notified of the fact, but paid no attention to it. Upon the sureties of the ex-Postmaster being threatened with suit they paid the amount over to the Post Office Department. The counsel for Mr. Messinger argued that the act of the sureties relieved him from liability to prosecution; but Mr. Valentine, on behalf of the United States, thought that it did not, and the Commissioner coinciding with him, he held the accused in $2500 for his appearance at court.

—Andrew J. Whiteman had a hearing before Alderman Kerr yesterday, on the charge of obtaining goods under false representations. Philip Belsinger, of the house of Sheridan & Co., testified that the defendant came to the store on Friday last and negotiated for thirty barrels of alcohol for the firm of Alsop & Co., of New York. Supposing it to be the well-known and reputable firm of Alsop & Co., and defendant producing letters of credit, the sale was made. Drafts were given in payment, and the alcohol was delivered. Subsequently, upon the suspicion that something was wrong, inquiry was made, and it was ascertained that there were two firms of Alsop & Co. in the same street, one of which stands high and the other does not. Since then the alcohol could not be traced nor the money collected on the draft, the person on whom the drafts were drawn not being found. The accused told the Alderman that he was the mere agent of other parties, and he acted honestly in that transaction, as he would be able to show at the proper time. He was held for trial.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¾.

—Receipts from customs, January 11 to 16 inclusive, $3,377,706.

—An extensive fire occurred in Ottawa, C. W., yesterday. Loss, $250,000.

—The South Carolina Legislature yesterday increased the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts.

—A Republican banquet was given at Columbia, S. C., Wednesday night, in honor of the election of Reuben E. Fenton to the United States Senate from New York.

—George Woodell, a farmer of Claremont, N. H., was murdered and his wife terribly cut, with an axe, in the hands of their nephew, yesterday. The murderer was arrested.

THE GENERAL committee for the management of the unofficial inaugural ceremonies have received the following letter from the President elect:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20.—Thomas L. Tullock, Esq., Secretary, &c.—Dear Sir: Understanding that the committee of which you are secretary meet this evening for the purpose of arranging for the inaugural ball, I venture to drop you a line to say that, if any choice is left to me, I would be pleased to see it dispensed with. I do not wish to disarrange any plans made by my friends in the matter of the ceremonies attending the inaugural, but in this matter it will be agreeable to me if your committee should agree that the ball is unnecessary.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, General.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Late advices from Auckland, New Zealand, report that a fearful massacre of the whites by the natives had occurred at Poverty Bay, on that island.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Considerable alterations are to be made in the yacht Cimbria, to fit her for the ocean race with American yachts.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Mr. Burlingame and two chief mandarins of the Chinese Embassy made their first visit to the Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday. They were accompanied by Secretaries of Legation Brown and Deschamps. Mr. Burlingame and his companions were very cordially received by Marquis De La Vallette. The interview was highly satisfactory, and promises a successful result for the mission. The Marquis informed the Ambassadors that the Emperor would be pleased to accord them an audience on Sunday next at the Tuileries.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—It is officially stated that the Conference awaits the reply of the Greek government to the resolution that has been adopted. When that is received the Conference will dissolve.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 21.—There is a rumor here that the Greek ship Syriotte fired into a French sloop, and several persons on board the latter were killed.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £99,000 since the last report.

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—A letter received here from a member of the Peace Commission says the insurrectionary General, Cespedes, and part of his army, were in the Guia mountains. The revolutionist General Quesada was at last accounts at Laguanaja, organizing his forces. An unconfirmed report from revolutionary sources announces an outbreak in the central department.

Advices from Hayti state that a battle had taken place near Petit Reviere, in which the Cocas were victorious. The revolutionists appear to be gaining ground everywhere in Hayti.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A vessel arrived here yesterday from Madeira, having left that port on the 14th inst. Nothing had been heard up to that time of the thirty-nine missing passengers and crew of the wrecked steamship Hibernia, who were to have been landed there, and there is now hardly a doubt that the story of these persons having been picked up at all was a pure fabrication.

LONDON, Jan 21.—Late advices from Auckland, New Zealand, reports that a frightful massacre of the whites by the natives had occurred at Poverty Bay, on that island.

General Grant in Baltimore.

The General arrived in Baltimore yesterday afternoon, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. After spending some time at the Hon. William I. Albert's the General went over to the Institute, where the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Southern Educational Fund was called to order at 12 o'clock, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, occupying the chair. The session occupied two hours in secret session, and adjourned. Admiral Farragut, and the other gentlemen who arrived in company with General Grant, were fortunate to escape observation, their presence not being generally known, as the attention of the crowd was directed to the General. They and the ladies accompanying them took carriages and were driven to the Mount Vernon Hotel, where they are now domiciled. The announcement in the morning papers had led to the expectation that the Fifth Regiment of the Maryland National Guard had been ordered out by Governor Bowie, and would act as an escort to General Grant. Such were the first instructions telegraphed from Annapolis by the Governor, but on communicating with General Grant at Washington, the latter replied that as he was in company with other members of the Board of Trustees, the time to make the necessary arrangements was not sufficient; accordingly Governor Bowie countermanded his first order, and the regiment was not paraded.

General Grant, after the meeting at the Institute adjourned, proceeded to Mr. Albert's and dined. He spent last evening at the residence of Mr. Eaton, where an entertainment was given and many were invited. There was a large crowd around the Peabody Institute and in Mount Vernon Square all the afternoon, to catch a glimpse of the Great Captain. As he passed to and fro there were loud cheers. There appears a universal disposition to forget all past differences, and, regardless of political feelings, show the Great Captain the profoundest respect and most cordial welcome. He attended the Educational Fund meeting again to-day. To-night he has a grand reception at W. J. Albert's, and on Saturday he receives the citizens generally.

CITY COUNCILS.

The regular stated meeting of both branches of Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

Select Branch.—President Stokley filled the chair.

A communication was received from the commissioners to erect the monument to the memory of the fallen in the late Mexican war, asking Councils to be present on the occasion, in Harrisburg, on May 26. This was unanimously accepted.

A note was received from the Inspectors of the County Prison, asking for the use of part of the parade ground, the prison being so packed that more ground is an indispensable necessity.

Mr. Marcus offered an application from the Weccacoe Legion for the use of the large room at the Second district police station-house for drill purposes, one evening of each week. This was referred to the Committee on Police.

Mr. Fox offered a petition from shopkeepers on Eighth street, asking an appropriation to eke out the cost of cleaning the street, as they propose to do it at their own expense. Referred.

Mr. King offered a resolution asking the Legislature to ignore any bill presented for their consideration, the passage of which will add to the onerous debt of the city, and especially to kick out the bill creating a police commission, introduced on the 20th ult.

Mr. King attempted a demonstration that this bill provides for not less that 1000 roundsmen, at an increased cost to the city of over $300,000 a year. He vehemently denounced the scheme as a work of supererogation, taking from the control of Councils that of which they alone have adequate knowledge. Mr. King expressed the conviction that there was no occasion for any numerical increase in the police force, and that Councils, not the Legislature, are the proper arbiters of the matter.

The resolution was lost. A count of noses showed 14 nays, yeas 11.

A note was received in the chirography of Mayor Fox, announcing a string of police appointments (already published in these columns.) They took the customary formal reference to the Committee on Police.

It was now announced by Mr. Cattell that City Ice Boat No. 3 would be ready for her trial trip some time next week.

A resolution by Mr. King to lay Belgian pavement in Race and Vine streets, from Delaware avenue to Second street, took the usual reference to the Highway Committee.

The same gentleman offered a resolution asking the City Controller to submit a schedule of mortgages and ground rents hanging over the municipality. This was agreed to.

Mr. Fox presented the annexed inventory of the assets in the treasury:

Cash balance on hand Dec. 1, 1868, -	$872,065 59
Received during the month, -	1,217,021 78
	$2,091,087 37
Payments during the month, -	621,332 02
Balance, - - - - -	$1,469,755 35
Appropriated thus:	
For payment of interest on city loan,	$1,200,000 00
For payment of sinking fund securities, - - - - -	47,147 43
Registered and special warrants, -	222,607 00

A resolution by Mr. Kersey, asking the Legislature to compel the opening of Spring Garden street from Sixteenth to Eighteenth, according to the city plan, was adopted.

Mr. Franciscus submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to investigate and consider the expediency of levying taxes upon all bonds, mortgages, ground rents, and their equivalent in the shape of personal property, so that the entire burden of taxation shall not fall, as it now does, upon real estate.

The sureties of Receiver of Taxes John Melloy were approved; also the appropriation to the law department for 1869; also the appropriation of $2,000,000 to Fairmount Park, and $10,337 to the Controllers of Public Schools for rent and coal; also the appropriation of $32,500 to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park for expenses of 1869. The bill to extend the county prison was laid over.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—President Joseph F. Marcer in the chair.

A communication was presented from Joseph McCord, 627 Chestnut street, calling attention to an improved baton, with rattle, and asking its adoption for the use of the police.

A communication was received from George Downey, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, reporting that he had suspended the Niagara Hose Company and the Franklin Steam Fire Engine Company for riotous conduct.

Mr. Hanna obtained leave to offer an ordinance requiring steam fire engine companies to have spark-arresters attached to the smoke-stacks of their engines. Referred.

Another communication was received offering a site for the House of Correction.

A resolution was passed approving the sureties of John M. Melloy, Receiver of Taxes elect.

A communication was received from the Mayor, announcing his approval of certain bills.

Mr. Shoemaker, chairman of the Committee on Finance, reported an ordinance to make an appropriation of $18,850 to the Law Department for the year 1869. Passed.

Also, an ordinance appropriating $32,500 to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park for expenses of the year 1869. Passed.

Also, an ordinance appropriating $2,000,000 to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park for the payment of damages for property taken for the use of the Park, and the further sum of $200,000 for the purpose of laying out, constructing and improving the Park. Passed.

Also, an ordinance to appropriate $9780 21 to the Controllers of the Public Schools for the purpose of paying salaries and rents for the year 1868.

Mr. Dillon offered an amendment, as item 4, to add $225 for coal. Agreed to.

Mr. Oram offered an amendment, as item 5, to add the sum of $206 25, to pay services of John Frazier, as architect. Not agreed to.

The bill then passed.

Also, an ordinance to make an appropriation of $1,157,432 to the Board of Controllers of Public Schools for the year 1869.

The Chamber then went into committee of the whole for the purpose of general amendment.

Pending the consideration of the bill, members of Select Council met Common Council in convention, for the purpose of electing directors of the North Pennsylvania and Philadelphia and Erie Railroads. Jacob Raiguel and O. H. Wilson were elected directors of the former, and Chas. F. Norton, J. Alex. Simpson and J. W. Gaskill directors of the Philadelphia and Erie road. The convention then adjourned sine die, the members of Select Council withdrew, and Common Council resumed consideration of the pending bill.

The committee rose and reported the bill, with sundry amendments.

Mr. Hetzell moved to strike out the item inserting $6000 for vocal music. Lost—yeas 17, nays 28.

Mr. Hanna offered an amendment to this item, providing that the sum shall be equally divided among the sections. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed.

An ordinance was passed to open Thirty-seventh street, from Powelton avenue to Lancaster avenue.

Several resolutions were passed relative to changes of grades, &c.

A resolution passed instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to grade Twenty-seventh street, from Brown to Poplar.

Mr. Wagner offered a resolution requesting the Legislature not to pass any act permitting an increase in the capital of the Northern Liberties Gas Company.

After considerable debate, the Chamber refused to refer the resolution to the Committee on Finance by a vote of 14 to 27, and the resolution then passed.

An ordinance was received from Select Council, providing for an engineer and an assistant superintendent for the Girard estate, and increasing the salaries of all the officers of said estate. Passed.

A resolution was passed requesting the Mayor to revoke an order prohibiting the distribution of bread to the poor.

An ordinance was introduced repealing so much of the ordinance concerning the proposed new public buildings as provides for their location in Independence square, and requiring that they be located in Penn square.

A motion to indefinitely postpone evoked considerable debate, and was still pending when the hour of seven arrived, and the Chamber adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

The Committee on Elections to-day commenced the examination of the Menard and Jones contested election case from Louisiana. Mr. Jones was heard in argument to-day, and to-morrow Mr. Menard, who is a negro, and who claims the seat, will make an argument before the Committee.

Senator-elect John Scott, of Pennsylvania, was on the floor of the Senate to-day.

Foreign Gossip.

—The latest attempt of the Wahabees to stir up a revolt among the Mohammedan population of India is not likely to be frustrated without considerable trouble. The police, as we learn from recent accounts, are constantly making arrests. One correspondent says that the Government has been "haughtily indifferent" to the progress of the conspiracy, but this reproach scarcely seems justified by what we know of its proceedings. When the plot was discovered the leaders were at once warned that they were under surveillance. Their followers were cowed by the knowledge that the Government was fully prepared to deal with them the moment they came forth from their hiding places. The consequence of this may be seen in the denunciations of the new "crescentade" put forward by well-known Mohammedans. Moulvie Abbas Ali has told his fellow-countrymen that defeat and suffering will inevitably attend their organization. Although the Government cannot afford to relax its vigilance for some time to come, we may reasonably hope that it has gained too firm a hold upon the plot and the originators of it to allow it to do any further mischief.

—The annual returns of shipbuilding on the Clyde have just been published, and, as usual, compare favorably with those of the previous year. The number of vessels built has been 219, representing a total of 169,056 tons and 15,222 nominal horse power. In 1867, when the number of vessels constructed was 242, they represented only 113,095 tons and 14,844 nominal horse-power. Of all the builders, Messrs. Napier seem to have been most highly favored with orders for ships of war. During the past year they have built and launched two monitors, De Buffel and De Tyger, for the Dutch Government, and have at present on the stocks two iron-clads, the Audacious and the Invincible, besides the Hotspur, an armor-plated ram, for the English navy. The former vessels are nearly ready for launching. Messrs. Barclay & Curle have completed as many as sixteen vessels, representing in the aggregate 16,631 tons, and consisting chiefly of sailing ships for the private trade. Messrs. Randolph & Elder have built a considerable number of steamers for the principal steamship companies. Messrs. Connell & Co., of Overnewton, have constructed several composite vessels for the China and East India trade. Among the remaining builders we may mention the well-known firm of Messrs. Caird & Co., of Greenock, who have built and "engined" six steamers (giving a total of 20,685 tons), principally for transatlantic service.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·18	MOON SETS	1 38
SUN SETS	5·05	HIGH WATER	9·16

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES DOUGHERTY,
CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
W. C. KENT,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Dec. 26
Kangaroo	Liverpool	N. York via Hal	Jan. 2
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 6
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Jan. 8
Atalanta	London	New York	Jan. 9
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 12
Rhein	Southampton	New York	Jan. 12
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 12
City of London	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 13
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 13
Nestorian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 14
Germania	Southampton	New York	Jan. 15
FOR EUROPE.			
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Jan. 23
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 23
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 23
Caledonia	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 24
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 23
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Jan. 26
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 26
Cella	New York	London	Jan. 26
New York	New York	Bremen	Jan. 28
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 30
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 6
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 9
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 23
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Jan. 23
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 23
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Jan. 23
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Jan. 23
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Jan. 27

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Brig Aliston, Sawyer, Matanzas, Dallett & Son.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. brig Alpha, Partridge, 60 days from Messina, with fruit, etc., to S. S. Scattergood & Co. Towed up by steamtug Bruce.

Schr Abbie Bursley, Parker, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Roanoke, Barrett, 22 days from James River, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Steamer Diamond State, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Jan 20.—The following vessels went to sea to-day:—Barque Idolique, for London; brig Ida, for Port Spain; schr Sallie B., for Sagua, all from Philadelphia. There are in the bay, bound up, one barque, two herm. brigs, and a full-rigged British brig.
THOMAS B. HUGHES.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Vance, hence, at Richmond 20th inst.

Barque Poseidon, Knudsen, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Portland 8th inst.

Barque Scud, Crosby, sailed from Marseilles 6th inst. for Messina.

Barque Salmi, Eckholm, hence, at Helvoet 5th inst.

Barque Island Queen, Brooks, at Newport, Eng., 6th inst. from Gloucester, to load for Philadelphia.

Brig Czarowitz, Norman, hence, at London 8th inst.

Brig Gazelle, Cole, from Havre for Cardiff, at Ryde, I. W., 6th inst.

Brig Gypsey, Bernbaum, at New York from Grand Turk, T. I., reports:—Jan. 17, lat. 35 50, long. 72 10, was boarded by a boat from the Br. barque Eleanor, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, 71 days out, and short of provisions; gave them a supply.

Brig Charles V. Williams, Thompson, hence, at Trinidad 30th ult.

Schr Watauga, Larnell, hence, at Norfolk 19th inst.

Schrs Katie Rich, Rich; Richard Vaux, Whittemore; and Albert Mason, Rose, hence, at New York 20th inst., the latter for Boston.

Schr A. Lincoln, Davis, from New Castle, Del., at New York 20th inst.

Schr Narragansett, Hickman, hence, at Savannah 17th inst.

Schr L. & M. Reed, Steelman, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 20th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Barque Annie W. Weston, at San Francisco for Philadelphia, which touched bottom off Point Pedro, as before reported, was put into dry dock on the 2d inst. On examination her keel was found to be badly damaged. There is also a hole in the port bow and her copper is more or less injured on the bilges. The vessel will need an entirely new keel. She will also have to be recaulked and recoppered.

Schr J. L. Leach, Stafford, hence, at Charleston reports:—On the 12th inst., experienced a heavy gale from W.NW., stove boat, etc.; 14th inst., off Cape Lookout, passed through a quantity of wrecked material of a steamer.

Schrs J. Paine and Manantico, from Boston, went ashore on the south point of Hart Island, on the morning of 18th inst., close by the lighthouse, with the light burning, and were subsequently got off and towed to New York.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A spar buoy, painted with black and white horizontal stripes, has been placed upon a detached rock in the North Channel of Nantucket Sound, about midway between Point Gammon and Bishop & Clark's Lighthouse. It bears S ¾ E. from Point Gammon distant 1½ miles, and has 9 feet upon it at low water.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN, Assignee, vs. Dr. LEWIS F. GEBHARD. Vend. Exp. June Term 1868. Nos. 68 and 69.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the fund in Court produced by the Sheriff's sale, under the above writs of

All that certain lot of ground, beginning on the north side of Coates street 18 feet eastward from Eleventh street, in the City of Philadelphia aforesaid, thence extending along Coates street eastward 18 feet, thence northward 68 feet 4 inches, thence westward 12 feet 4 inches, thence southward 3 feet, thence westward along the south line of a 3-feet wide alley, leading into Eleventh street, 6 feet, thence southward 61 feet 9 inches to the place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the N. E. corner of Coates and Eleventh streets, in the City of Philadelphia aforesaid. Containing in front on Coates street 18 feet, and in depth on the east line 61 feet 9¼ inches, and on the west line 57 feet, and on the north line 29 feet 8 inches.

Will attend to the duties of his appointment on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1869 at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, when and where all parties interested are required to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

JOHN B. COLAHAN,
Auditor.

1 15 fmw5t*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

RAFFETTO vs RAFFETTO. September Term, 1868, No. 14. In Divorce.

To LEWIS RAFFETTO, respondent:—Please notice a rule granted upon you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed in said case, returnable on SATURDAY, January 30, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., personal service having failed in consequence of your absence.

JOSEPH K. FLETCHER,
Attorney for Libellant.

1 18mwf5t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of HENRY W. KENNEDY, M. D., deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of C. H. KENNEDY, Executor, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, January 27, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of WILLIAM F. JUDSON, Esq., No. 708 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
1 15 fmw5t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of HENRY STERLING, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ROBERT STERLING and I. FRANKLIN STERLING, Executors of Henry Sterling, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of EDWARD OLMSTEAD, Esq., No. 137 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 1 16 18 20 22 25

BLANK BOOKS.

AWARDED THE ONLY MEDAL
FOR
BLANK BOOKS
By the Paris Exposition, 1867.

WILLIAM F. MURPHY'S SONS,
No. 339 CHESNUT Street
AND
No. 55 South FOURTH Street,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
STATIONERS,
And Steam Power Printers.

A complete stock of well-seasoned BLANK BOOKS of our own manufacture.

A full stock of COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY of every description. 12 14mwf 12 1

JAMES B. SMITH & CO.,
BLANK BOOK
MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
No. 27 South SEVENTH Street,
12 18 fmw3m] PHILADELPHIA,

STATIONERS.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

WHITE CLOVER HONEY,
BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT,
EXTRA MESS MACKEREL.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

ANTI-WINDOW RATTLER.
For Dwellings, Cars, Steamboats, Etc.

Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits.

Call on the General Agent,
C. P. ROSE
No. 727 JAYNE Street,
Between Market and Chesnut,
12 11 fmw3m Philadelphia.

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS
mwf No. 11 North SIXTH

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut.

HARDING'S EDITIONS
OF
THE HOLY BIBLE.
Family, Pulpit, and Photograph Bibles,
FOR
WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
ALSO,
PRESENTATION BIBLES
FOR
CHURCHES,
CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES, and
TEACHERS, ETC.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey, Panelled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

W. W. HARDING,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

Harding's Patent Chain-Back
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-Back Albums are unrivalled.

Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

W. W. HARDING,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Below Fourth, South Side.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

HEADQ'RS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
AUSTIN, Texas, January 6, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, February 5, 1869, at 12 M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Concho, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until May 31, 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on award of contract, and continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Fort Concho, Texas," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds.
J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. Q. M.,
1 22 2w Fifth Military District.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 8, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, February 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Camp Concordia, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until June 30 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on acceptance of contract, and continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Camp Concordia," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General Canby.
J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. Q. M.,
1 22 2w Fifth Military District.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
AUSTIN, Texas, January 6, 1869.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, February 5, 1869, at 12 M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Stockton, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until May 31, 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on award of contract, and to continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Fort Stockton, Texas," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General Canby.
J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. Q. M.,
1 22 2w Fifth Military District.

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE.
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10mw

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL.—
SCIENTIFIC LECTURES
BY DR. J. F. BOYNTON.
SECOND OF THE SERIES.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, January 21,
THE EARTH AND MOON.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, January 22,
INTRODUCTION OF ANIMAL LIFE UPON OUR PLANET.
ON MONDAY EVENING, January 25,
COAL BEDS AND OIL BEDS.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 27,
THE AGE OF REPTILES.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, January 29
THE MASTODON AND MAMMOTH PERIOD.
ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Tickets for the balance of the Course (five in number), with reserved seats, $2.50.

Tickets to be obtained at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street; also at the Hall, on the evenings of the lectures.

Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8 o'clock. 1 21 tf

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
28th and 29th representations, and
POSITIVELY LAST TWO NIGHTS,
of Augustin Daly's local play,
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING,
with its New Scenery,
Startling Mechanical Effects,
and Efficient Cast.
Monday, with new Scenes and Costumes, Shakespeare's TWELFTH NIGHT.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 22.
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE DOME.
UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS
of Dion Boucicault's great sensational drama of
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.
Received on each representation
WITH ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
J. E. McDONOUGH as..........OLD TOM
New scenery by R. S. Smith and John Thorne; machinery by Alex. Wilson; music by Simon Hassler.
In order to accommodate those who reside in adjacent cities and towns, there will be a daylight performance
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 7·45.
J. C. GREGORY..........Sole Lessee and Manager
MISS SUSAN GALTON
AND COMIC ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY,
in two of Offenbach's Operas,
LA ROSE DE ST FLEUR and
LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN.
Between the Operas a Comedietta. 1 21 3t
SUSAN GALTON MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.

Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 1 21 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [1 14 tf

CHESNUT ST. RINK ASSOCIATION
2000 SHARES ... $100 EACH.
PRESIDENT—HON. JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
TREASURER—B. HAMMETT.
DIRECTORS.

WM. G. MOORHEAD,	JOHN FALLON,
MATTHEW BAIRD,	B. HAMMETT,
R. D. BARCLAY,	HON. J. H. CAMPBELL
HON. J. T. THOMAS,	LUTHER DOCK,

H. E. BROWNE.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF STOCK FOR SALE.

The Company who own the
SPLENDID NEW SKATING RINK,
Corner of CHESNUT and TWENTY-THIRD Streets

Have instructed us to offer a limited amount of the stock for sale in shares of One Hundred Dollars each. A large amount of money has been expended in the erection of this building, which is 220 by 110 feet. The main hall is 56 feet high.

Each share of stock will be entitled to an advance dividend, payable yearly, of twenty per cent. ($20) in tickets, subject to provisions of the By-Laws of the Company. Such dividends may be taken in single season, or coupon tickets, which are transferable.

Regarding the success of the project there can be no doubt, as the building is intended for a public hall, to be used for

Concerts, Church Fairs, Festivals, Conventions, Agricultural Exhibitions, etc.

Further particulars can be obtained at our office.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
1 18 1m PHILADELPHIA.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
81 Monument street, Baltimore.
Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
On the European Plan.
D. P. MORGAN.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.

The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

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BAG MANUFACTORY.
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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22 Also, WOOL SACKS.

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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1869.

The State Legislature—How Can it be Purified?

THE proceedings of the State Legislature furnish little ground for hoping that it is composed of better material than its predecessors. There are painful indications that the session will be characterized by the usual neglect of the public interests, the usual subserviency to a few influential individuals, and the usual prostitution of legislative powers to unworthy purposes. It has been no uncommon thing for the members of former legislatures to compare notes with their confidential friends after the conclusion of their labors somewhat in this fashion:—"What sort of a session had you?" "Good—plenty of paying bills, and fine chances;" or if the exalted ideas of legislation which prevail were not realized, this doleful answer has been given:—"It was a poor session. No thousand-dollar envelopes were handed around this year, and time was wasted in considering dry bills that had no money in them." The State Capitol is disgraced with the presence of not a few nominal guardians of the honor and welfare of the Commonwealth who measure the value of legislative proceedings by the amount of cash that reaches their individual pockets, and who act upon the bills presented without the slightest reference to their intrinsic merits or their effect upon the general welfare, but with an eye single to pecuniary profit. These legislative bummers go to Harrisburg with a resolute determination to make the acquisition of pennies, dimes, or dollars, as opportunities offer, their main business, subordinating to this primary object old-fashioned ideas of honesty, and casting aside as a dead weight conscientious scruples and sincere aspirations for the welfare of the State. We do not pretend that the General Assembly is composed exclusively of such elements, but it is painfully evident that it comprises them in sufficient proportions to taint legislation with corruption, to cripple it with inefficiency, and to make the annual sessions which should prove a public blessing little better than a public curse. We know there are number of gentlemens in the lower house as well as in the Senate, who are above corruption, who sincerely and honestly desire the welfare of the State. These should have the eyes of Argus, and guard with jealous care our public interests. If they do, the interests of the State can be protected despite the wrong-doers who may creep in and seek to pollute legislation.

As year after year passes by, spasmodic attempts are occasionally made to improve the character of the Legislature. Sometimes they are partially or wholly successful in portions of the Commonwealth, but a thorough reform is never effected, for a residue of the old leaven is always preserved through the error or neglect of some of the multifarious constituencies. It is easier to deplore the evil than to point out a remedy. The prevailing indifference to the action of the nominating conventions facilitates the acquisition of legislative honers by unworthy, unqualified, and corrupt aspirants. If the people take no pains to seek out proper representatives, bad men will be sure to force themselves upon the tickets of the respective parties, and to secure a reluctant indorsement at the polls. It is perhaps vain to hope for any thorough reform before public sentiment is so outraged that hosts of intelligent and disinterested men will labor earnestly and continuously to effect it. As an aid to such a movement, it has been proposed to increase the number of members of the Legislature; and this change would perhaps do as much as anything else to impress voters with a sense of their responsibility, and to bring legislators face to face with their immediate constituents. It will be remembered that the number o members has not increased with the growth of the State, and that now each Assemblyman represents a population of more than 30,000, whereas in the earlier and purer days of State legislation each member represented but a few thousand people, who exercised great care in their selections, and held their representatives accountable for every important vote and act. The lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature contains two hundred and forty members, and a similar ratio in Pennsylvania would give this State more than five hundred members. Although such bodies may be deemed unwieldy, they possess some great advantages. They thoroughly represent the whole people, and are directly answerable to small and jealous constituencies. They are compelled to act on subjects of general interest and importance, because they have not time to perfect sufficient special legislation to satisfy a majority of their members. They cannot be so easily bribed, cajoled, or bullied as small bodies, and they are sure to contain enough honest men to expose any flagrant wrong.

THE Indiana Legislature, unlike the Legislatures of some other States, is not entirely subject to caucus sway. A baker's dozen of independent Republicans still hold out against the election of Lieutenant-Governor Cumback to the United States Senate. We are not acquainted with the merits of the contest, but we should not be surprised if this baker's dozen monopolized the brains and honesty of the Republican portion of the Legislature.

The Alleged Frauds at the Navy Yard.

A FEW days ago we gave a statement of a controversy between Hon. William D. Kelley, of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, and Chief Engineer Zeller, of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, with regard to certain alleged frauds connected with the purchase of marine engine-building tools. Our Washington correspondent to-day gives the full statement made on Wednesday in the House by Judge Kelley, in a debate on this question with Hon. Samuel J. Randall. In our article a few days ago, we called upon Judge Kelley to produce the evidence which he stated would prove conclusively the guilt of Chief Engineer Zeller and his assistants. Judge Kelley gives as a reason why he does not produce the testimony, that Chief Engineer Zeller and Mr. Roach, the tool-maker in New York from whom the purchases were made, are occupying the time of the committee by arguments of two learned counsel. Judge Kelley insists on the truth of his statements, and contends that he will be able to prove every charge that he has hitherto made. As we before remarked, we have no intention of taking either side in this quarrel until we can see all the evidence. Judge Kelley is an able and energetic Representative, and if he is doing his best for the interests of the Government, he should be sustained. At the same time, Chief Engineer Zeller is an officer who has always borne the highest character, and his probity should not lightly be impugned. If Mr. Zeller is guilty he ought to be driven from the service in disgrace, but if he has been slandered, his slanderers should be visited with the contempt of all honest men. As the matter now stands, Judge Kelley has made a number of very serious charges, but has not as yet produced any evidence to sustain them, and we anxiously await the report of the Naval Committee, which we hope will probe the whole matter to the bottom. On the other hand, Chief Engineer Zeller is supported by the individual testimony of members of the following firms:—Messrs. Merrick & Sons, Williamson & Brothers, T. Wilbraham & Brothers, I. P. Morris & Co., Grice & Long, and others, all of whom are well known and respectable engine-builders of Philadelphia. Their evidence is corroborated by a number of the principal machinists, engineers, and engine-builders of New York and other cities. The case as presented for Chief Engineer Zeller is so strong that we cannot do otherwise than hold it in respectful consideration. It is hard to believe that so many of the best known and most respected machinists of Philadelphia would deliberately falsify for any purpose, but more especially in a matter of this kind where they apparently have no interest whatever.

Chief Engineer Zeller undoubtedly has a right to make a complete statement of the case to the Naval Committee, as upon the report of the committee will almost certainly depend the action of the House. We hope that the committee will make a complete and exhaustive investigation, and we await the publication of the report before arriving at any conclusions. As considerable interest has been excited on the subject, however, it is desirable that the committee should let the public see the complete evidence for both sides at as early a day as possible.

A GRAPHIC PICTURE of the Democracy of Louisiana is given in a letter recently addressed by General Buchanan to a United States Senator. General Buchanan has been accused of undue sympathy for the Rebels, and he is an evident favorite of Andrew Johnson. His testimony is therefore uninfluenced by radicalism, and it is given, only incidentally, to the following effect:—

> "No one is more fully aware than Governor Warmouth that to myself, and the prompt measures taken by me on the day after the assembling of the Legislature at its session, was due on that and several days following the preservation of the lives of himself and all the prominent members of the Republican party in the Legislature, and of the new State Government."

The people who were only prevented, by military precautions, from destroying a government created under the authority of Congress, by cold-blooded murder and assassination, claim that they are the *élite* of the South, and faithful citizens of the United States. They clamor for the immediate removal of political disabilities from Rebels, even while they declare by actions that speak louder than words that no Republican can vote or hold office in their midst except on peril of his life.

THE lower branch of the State Legislature gave another evidence of its wisdom on the 20th by reporting, through its Committee on Federal Relations, a joint resolution urging Congress not to purchase any telegraph lines. What necessity there was for the interference of the Solons at Harrisburg with the action of the wise men at Washington on this subject, does not appear from the record; but as legislation usually goes, like kissing, by favor, we suppose that the resolution was reported at the instance of corporations hostile to the proposed reform. No Congressman will be so stupid as to imagine that it represents, in the slightest degree, genuine public opinion. The time of the General Assembly could be spent much more profitably in discussing its legitimate business, than in volunteering bad advice where it is unasked and unnecessary.

THE *Age* this morning talks about "the scheme to vest Bumm & Co. with authority to appoint the police of Philadelphia." We have good reason to believe that several members of this firm were made aware of their connection with it for the first time when they read in the daily papers the obnoxious bill in which they appeared. As far as two of the gentlemen are concerned—Messrs. Henry Bumm and George Truman, Jr.—we feel authorized to state that they had no hand in the matter, and no wish to figure in this way before the public. Will the *Age* make a note of this?

The Public Buildings.

THE meeting of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, held yesterday, indicates that they are about to proceed immediately to the practical business of their appointment. A resolution providing for Committees on Hall, Architectural Plans, Contracts, Buildings, Law and Audits was agreed to, and it was further wisely ordered that the committees should hold during the five years of the Commission, and not be reappointed annually. It requires but little knowledge of the workings of any deliberative body to show the wisdom of this decision. The various gentlemen now appointed will have gained at the end of the year an acquaintance with their particular departments of the task of the Commission. To change them then, and put one thoroughly acquainted with the required law on a committee on bridges, about which he knew nothing, would be a blunder of the worst kind. The Commission has a delicate and difficult task before it, and we hope it will devote all time and attention to its fulfilment.

Primogeniture in England.

JUDGING from the recent British journals, it is to be presumed that there is a popular feeling arising in England against the law of primogeniture. This would be only a natural link in that chain of events now stretching in unbroken sequence through long ages, and first catching the early light of history on that great day when the barons braved their king at Runemede.

The story of the Anglo-Saxon race is a long uninterrupted struggle for individual freedom. There is no grander epic than the history of the deeds of personal courage and persistent heroism by which the right of trial by jury was won and held against all encroachments. Step by step the people have fought their way from servitude into liberty—a liberty of law but not of license, for they are eminently a law-abiding race. The King, once by a fiction regarded as the source of all law, has by them been accepted merely as an embodiment of it, and as a convenient method by which its administration may be effected and the details regulated. On many a battle-field has this been proven, and those kings who have insanely followed the letter of the law instead of its spirit have expiated their folly on the scaffold or in exile.

Based originally, as a warlike tribe, upon feudalism, which regarded the chief as the sole source of property and power, this fiction has been preserved in words, while in fact the absolute reverse has grown to be the reality, and power and property proceed alone from the people, who willingly clothe a serviceable executive official in all the gorgeous trappings of royalty, in which they really do homage to the industry, wealth, and success of the English nation itself.

The aristocracy acts as a sort of body-guard to this royal fiction, and the London *Times* takes the position in the present debate of insisting that the British people love this aristocracy with such a sincerity of affection that they can never be induced to abolish the law of primogeniture, because it is the strongest defense of the privileged class; that with them a landed aristocracy is "a passion almost a religion." This seems to be very questionable. It is true that "Johnny dearly loves a lord," but it is not so certain that, when at liberty to decide the matter for himself, he will be found to love so fervently the lordship that absorbs all the land, keeping miles of it in barren forest, while he is compelled to live in a cellar of a narrow, crowded town street.

The spirit of liberalism that has spread throughout Great Britain, and found triumphant utterance in the extension of the franchise and the Irish Church movement, will most assuredly attack the very groundwork upon which such a relic of feudalism as the law of entail must stand. Our own code, which is but the modern outgrowth of the British law, annuls all such restrictions upon personal freedom, merely deciding that intestate estates shall be divided equally among the children. Natural parental affection and public opinion make this rule work most equitably, and any alteration now possible in English legislation could only slowly inaugurate a movement tending to a similar result.

DO NOT neglect to read the testimony of some of the Democratic "repeaters" in our local columns to-day. The *Age* people have not perused it yet, and consequently continue to prate about Democratic virtue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

"UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA." Office, S. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets Philadelphia.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Company held on the 18th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Geo. H. Stuart, Philada.,
Geo. W. Childs "
Anthony J. Drexel, "
Jos. Patterson, "
Francis A. Drexel, "
Hon. W. A. Porter, "
Wm. Frew, Pittsburg,
Hon. E. S. Tobey, Boston
W. Prescott Smith, Balt.,
A. E. Chamberlain, Cin.
J. E. Yeatman, St. Louis
Hon. Asa Packer, Philada.,
Thos. W. Evans, "
Wm. V. McKean, "
Sidney J. Solms, "
Wm. C. Houston, "
S. H. Horstman, "
Jas. M. Morrison, N. Y.
Joseph Stuart, "
L. Z. Leiter, Chicago,
C. M. Smith, "

At a meeting of the Board, held the same date, GEORGE H. STUART was elected President, THOMAS W. EVANS Vice-President, and C. F. BETTS Secretary. 1 21tf

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE OF PHILADELPHIA.—The annual meeting of the Commercial Exchange will be held on TUESDAY, January 26, 1869.

The annual report of the Board of Managers will be read at 11½ o'clock A. M.

The polls will be open from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year.
G. R. TISDALL,
1 20 6t Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12 1869.

At an election for Directors held THIS DAY the following named gentlemen were duly elected to serve for the ensuing year:—

WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, JR.,
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
FREDERIC A. HOYT,
JOHN PEARCE,
ALFRED DAY,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT,
CHARLES RICHARDSON,
J. BARLOW MOORHEAD,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES L. SHARPLESS,
WILLIAM B. BEMENT.

And at a meeting of the Board held THIS DAY WILLIAM H. RHAWN was elected President.
1 13 wfm6t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 15, 1869.

At an election held on the 13th day of January, 1869, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—

EDWIN M. LEWIS,
JOHN ASHHURST,
ANTHONY J. ANTELO,
BENJ. A. FARNHAM,
FRANCIS TETE,
LINDLEY SMYTH,
RICHARD C. DALE,
J. B. LIPPINCOTT,
J. EDWARD FARNUM,
GEORGE W. FARR, JR.,
WM. H. WOODWARD,
C. H. HUTCHINSON,
HENRY P. SLOAN.

And at a meeting of the Directors this day, EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
1 15 10t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, No. 407 Walnut street, Jan. 6, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on SATURDAY, the 16th inst.

A dividend has this day been declared of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable in scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of not less than five hundred dollars, on and after May 1st next. The said dividend will be credited to the stockholders as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on SATURDAY, the 9th inst.
1 8tmwfm WILLIAM WISTER, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—
PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, January 20, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of *taxes*, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1868, payable on and after February, first proximo, to the holders thereof as they stood registered on the books of the Company on the 15th inst.
J. PARKER NORRIS,
1 20 10t Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No 40 Broadway,
NEW YORK, 28th December, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company will be held at the General Offices of the Company, No. 40 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January next, to consider and approve of, or reject, certain contracts entered into with the Erie Railway Company, and the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company, and for other purposes. The transfer books will remain closed until after the meeting.
W. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY,
1 14w Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, January 12.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in common stock on and after January 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
12 30 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
CAMDEN, N. J. January 16, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of national tax, payable to the Stockholders of this date on and after WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of February, 1869, at the Treasurer's Office in Camden. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the date hereof, until the 4th day of February, 1869.
GEORGE J. ROBBINS
1 19 14t Treasurer W. J. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Philadelphia, Jan. 20 1869

At the Annual Election held on the 11th inst., the following Stockholders were elected Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, viz.:—

William F. Smith,
Joseph Collins,
Nicholas Rittenhouse,
Joseph Beckhaus,
Philip Gileeger,
John Ph. Trau,
Robert M. Foust,
Henry C. Oram,
Samuel J. Garber,
Adam Wartman,
George W. Michener,
Christopher F. Miller,

At a meeting of the Directors held this day, WILLIAM F. SMITH was elected President, JOSEPH COLLINS Vice-President, BENEZET F. FOUST Solicitor, and
1 22 3t ROBERT M. FOUST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan 21, 1869.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, February 2d, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Managers for the ensuing year.
1 21 10t E. G. GILES, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Continental Hotel Company, for the election of Five Managers and the transaction of other business, will be held on SATURDAY, January 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the Hotel.
J. SERGEANT PRICE,
1 15 7t Secretary.

OFFICE INS. CO. NORTH AMERICA,
PHILADELPHIA January 11 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of all taxes.
CHARLES PLATT,
1 11 12t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 203½ WALNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, February 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year.
R. JOHNSTON,
1 19 11t Secretary.

CUSHIONS AND MATTRESSES stuffed with finest hair or feathers are subject to moth, smell, and dirt. Elastic Sponge is not only a more economical substitute, but is subject to none of these inconveniences, is indestructible and its purity almost immaculate. 8 3 mwf§

"Ready-Made" or "Made to Order."

The public used to be afraid
To purchase clothing "ready made;"
For "custom goods" outlast, said they,
The "ready-made" garments many a day.

The custom they had, in times of old,
Was to pay hard cash, either silver or gold,
Any exorbitant sort of a price,
For clothes that looked decent and fit them nice.

But when ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Hall so Brown,
The handsomest hall in all the town,
Began to sell clothing ready made,
The public, somehow, stopped being afraid.

For they know they can purchase clothing which
Is honestly made in every stitch;
Finished with care, as each man knows,
Are ROCKHILL & WILSON'S ready-made clothes.

But if you prefer, it will give us pleasure,
In making your clothes, to take your measure;
For piece goods, such as the goods we keep,
Were never better, nor ever so cheap.

Of every description and every grade, made to order or ready-made, ROCKHILL & WILSON would have you to know that the best of all places in town to go, for a suit of clothes for your manly frame, as we've often told you, it's still the same. Better hurry along and call and look at the goods of the

GREAT BROWN HALL,
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

CARD.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,
819 CHESTNUT ST.

The undersigned desire to make their sincere and grateful acknowledgments for the many favors under which they have been placed in connection with the disastrous calamity by which their establishment was destroyed on the night of the 13th instant, and which involved the irreparable loss of the lives of two of their most esteemed and valuable clerks, an event they feel can hardly be sufficiently deplored:

To the numberless friends, whose heartfelt expressions of sympathy have done so much to sustain them under their heavy losses, and to encourage them in the prompt resumption of their business:

To the CHIEF ENGINEER of the Fire Department, his ASSISTANTS and the FIREMEN generally, for their devoted and daring efforts to subdue the conflagration. All that skill, courage and perseverance could do was done by the FIRE DEPARTMENT on this occasion:

To the POLICE, under the able command of the Acting Chief, HARRISON G. CLARK and LIEUT. CONNELLY, for their vigilance and efficient aid in the protection of the valuable property, and in aiding in the extinguishment of the fire:

To JOHN RICE, Esq., for his prompt, magnanimous and unconditional offer of their former premises, No. 822 Chestnut street:

To BAILEY & CO., for their equally generous and handsome offer of their elegant building, No. 819 Chestnut street, which has been gratefully accepted:

To the NEWSPAPER PRESS generally, for their many expressions of kindly interest and sympathy.

They are now rapidly reorganizing their business, and will we prepared on MONDAY next to receive their friends at their New Store, where they hope to fill their orders as heretofore.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
819 CHESTNUT ST. 1t

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
WILL RESUME BUSINESS
On Monday, January 18,
AT THE STORE
No. 819 CHESNUT Street,
1 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NURSERY.

If you would see a model Child's Magazine, get the February number of THE NURSERY, now ready, and which contains no less than

TWENTY-NINE

Beautiful pictures; among which are SIX ORIGINAL DRAWINGS by OSCAR PLETSCH, now first published, and comprising his new work.

"The Little Housekeeper."

Besides there are three full-page engravings of rare beauty, and charming original articles by Uncle Charles, Emily Carter, Marian Douglas, Mathias Barr, and other excellent writers. No Juvenile Magazine equal to this in beauty has yet appeared. See it and judge for yourselves.

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No. 13 WASHINGTON Street, Boston.
FOR SALE BY
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114p NO. 724 CHESNUT STREET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. ELIZABETH L. MIRKIL, ETC., Vs. GEORGE B. MIRKIL.
Sept. Term 1868. No. 33. In divorce.
GEORGE B. MIRKIL:—

Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule upon you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed in the above case, returnable SATURDAY, January 30, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., personal notice having failed on account of the absence of the respondent.
THOMAS K. FINLETTER,
1 22 fstuth4t* Attorney for Libellant.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has made application for the renewal of Certificate No. 10,746 for Four Shares of the Stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, issued to Abraham Rumbaugh, late of Westmoreland county, Pa., deceased, dated the 3d day of December, 1867, the same having been lost or destroyed.
JACOB RUMBAUGH,
Executor of Abraham Rumbaugh deceased.
Greensburg, Pa., Jan. 20, 1869 1 21 fs 8t*

INSTRUCTION.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia.—The Spring Term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, February 1. For terms, etc., apply to the Principal.
1 22 8t P. A. CREGAR, A. M.

TRUSSES.

TRUSSES. TRUSSES. TRUSSES.
LADIES'

Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Body Belts, Stockings and Bandages, correctly adjusted by a competent Lady, at
"SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT,"
1 19wfm No. 1347 CHESNUT Street.

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PASSPORTS PROCURED.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p§

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 406 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

This Company, incorporated in 1856, and doing a FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, in order to enable it to accept a large amount of business constantly declined for want of adequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, increase its

CAPITAL STOCK FROM $100,000, its present amount, to
$200,000,
In Shares of Fifty Dollars Each,

And for which subscription books are now open at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES RICHARDSON,
PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,
1 20 4ptf SECRETARY.

50 PER CENT. DIVIDEND

Declared January 1, 1869,
BY THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.

WHAT DOES THIS SIGNIFY TO THOSE INSURED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE INSURED IN "THE AMERICAN LIFE?"

1. It shows the PROSPERITY of "The American."
2. It shows that "The American" does a SAFE business.
3. It shows that "The American" is WELL MANAGED.
4. It shows that "The American" have placed just ONE-HALF of the annual premium to the credit of "Participating Policies," and may be used in the payment of future premiums.
5. It shows that Philadelphians and Pennsylvanians need not go outside of their own city and State to find ALL that is desirable in any Life Insurance Company, and to secure all possible benefits of being insured.

WHY DIDN'T YOU GO INTO "THE AMERICAN" LAST YEAR?

SEE TO IT THAT YOU GO IN FOR THE NEXT DIVIDEND.

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
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BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW STYLE
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BARTLETT,
THE BOOT MAKER,
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New Styles for the Promenade.
New Styles for the Parlor.
New Styles for Heavy Weather.

His large stock enables him to furnish a good fit at all times. 10 16 fmw§

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JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 15p

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WILLIAM W. ALTER,
LEHIGH COAL,
Also, Lorberry and Locust Mountain.
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PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

CHICKERING
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No 914 CHESNUT Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name of B. K. JAMISON & CO., and will continue the Banking business, at the N. W. corner of THIRD and CHESNUT Streets, formerly conducted by P. F. Kelly & Co.

B. K. JAMISON,
Surviving partner of the late firm of
P. F. Kelly & Co.
WILLIAM M. STEWART,
Late of the firm of Sutton & Stewart, Bankers,
1 20 3trp Indiana, Pa.

LOST.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF OLD CITY LOAN No. 1618, for one hundred dollars, in the name of Mary F. Reeves. Application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. 12 th3m*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—DESIRABLE House at ROXBOROUGH.
S. WAGNER, JR.,
1 19 6t No. 38 S. THIRD Street.

FOR SALE—LARGE WHARF, NORTH SIDE of CHERRY Street, Schuylkill, with lease of Cherry Street Landing.
J. H. WHEELER,
1 18mwf 3t* No. 113 S. FIFTH Street

BOARDING.—FIRST-CLASS BOARDING for GENTLEMEN only, at No. 236 South EIGHTH Street. 1 18 6t

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfm§

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 26 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 23 3m

MEN AND MEASURES AT WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The Senate's Veto of the Inauguration Ball.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1869.—The most disconsolate set of men in Washington just now is the Committee on the Inauguration Ball. The resolution granting the use of the rotunda for the dance went through the House with such a flourish that no opposition was anticipated in the Senate. But the Senate is a grave body, and the Senators are crotchety sometimes. There is only one thing certain about them; that is: they will not pass anything without a debate. No matter how trivial the subject, every Senator has an idea that he must say something about it, whether he really has anything to say or not. The debate—everything is dignified with the name of *debate*—in the Senate on the resolution in question occupies nearly three solid columns of the *Globe*. It is curious to note the motives and reasons which influenced Senators in voting for or against this resolution. Mr. Fessenden favored it because, though he don't dance himself, he does not wish to be so selfish as to keep other persons from dancing. Mr. Patterson, of New Hampshire, is a Presbyterian, besides being an ex-professor of a New England college, and neither his religion nor his sense of propriety would allow him to dance. The jolly Senator from Nevada—Nye—remembers that he was once young himself, and imagines that he could do his share in a ball-room yet, and so he goes for the resolution. Our Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, Cameron, might favor a legislative caucus at which the nomination of a Senator was to be "fixed" being held in the rotunda or anywhere else, but it would be sacrilegious to have a dance there. Besides, it is to be a "dry dance," and our Senator thinks a glass of "generous wine" is good for both young and old. By the way, here is just where the Committee made their mistake. They thought to conciliate the temperance men of the Henry Wilson stripe by prohibiting the use of all kinds of liquors at the ball. But they not only had the temperance men against them, but the Senators who like a glass of "generous wine." A clause of this kind in the resolution might have saved it, for the temperance men are far from being in the majority in the Senate. It may be very proper in the Senate to forbid dancing in the rotunda, and their action no doubt looks very virtuous to people at a distance. It is a cheap virtue, however, and those who have seen proper to indulge in it on this occasion do not happen to have the merit of consistency. I need hardly say to old visitors at the Capitol that the committee-rooms, the reception-room, and the lobbies of the Senate are not the best places in the world to acquire a high-toned morality. I shall not say what might be said about the committee rooms, but shall simply content myself with stating what most people here know to be a fact, to wit: That the character of many of the visitors at the reception-room of the Senate is such that high-toned, virtuous women do not care to be seen there. Two wrongs do not, of course, make one right; but still the Senate reception-room is so much nearer the Senate Chamber than the rotunda, that the wonder is the former did not come in for a share of the pious concern manifested about the latter.

The Senate "Lazzaroni."

Nothing is more common than to hear Senators and members express their contempt of the criticisms of the public press. They are responsible, they say, to their "constituents"—forgetting at the same time that these "constituents" are dependent upon the newspapers for most, if not all, of what they know about them. And yet, perhaps no class of men, whether in official or private station, are so intensely sensitive to the criticisms of the press as these same contemptuous Senators and members. Scarcely a week passes without three or four "personal explanations" in both houses. Of course a newspaper paragraph is always the text from which the explanatory sermon is preached. Some unfortunate newspaper correspondent, whose duty it is to sit in the reporters' gallery, and submit hour after hour and day after day to the infliction of the dull routine of legislative business, and the still more intolerable punishment of listening to heavy, uninteresting speeches, is usually selected as the scapegoat on these occasions. He has the pleasure of hearing himself denounced by some injured Senatorial innocent, and his only revenge is to take down the worst things said, and correct the indifferent grammar and worse English of his assailant. The most recent "personal explanation" was made by Senator Harlan, of Iowa, on Monday last. Harlan is a quiet, inoffensive sort of a man, not remarkably brilliant, but reported to be very pious, and, like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion. He very seldom speaks, except upon subjects relating to the public lands or matters pertaining to the Indians. Upon both of these he is perfectly at home. He assumed a decidedly injured appearance while the Clerk read the extracts about the railroad and other jobs in which he is accused of being concerned by the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. Everybody supposed that the Iowa Senator would treat the erring correspondent mildly, even if he did not regard the whole thing philosophically. At first, indeed, he was disposed to be philosophical, and divided the newspaper men into three grades, but at that moment he must have caught the eye of the impetuous Conness of California, who has had some experience in the business of personal explanations, and who, like the war steed that scents the battle afar off, was eager to participate in the fight. Harlan caught some of the fiery nature of Conness, and shaking his fist at the reporters' gallery, denounced the occupants as "lazzaroni and scavengers." Well, we shall see who gets the best of the fight. Perhaps the industrious correspondent of the *Gazette* may feel it his duty to print some things which neither Senators Harlan, Pomeroy, or Conness are particularly anxious to read themselves or to have the public read.

The Philadelphia Navy Yard Investigation Again.

The editorial which appeared in THE TELEGRAPH of Tuesday, entitled "The Navy Yard Investigation," was the subject of a personal explanation in the House yesterday afternoon. In order to do justice to all parties, I subjoin a full report of it. I ought perhaps to say, in justice to Judge Kelley, that the facts set forth in my letter relative to the matter were not obtained from him, but from another source. I am informed, however, by members of the committee, that they are more than sustained by the evidence and the report. It is a curious fact that the printing of this report has been steadily resisted by Engineer Zeller's friends, chief among whom is Sam. Randall:—

Mr. Kelley—Before proceeding to discuss the bill before the House, I ask leave to do what I have never done in eight years of Congressional life—take two or three minutes for a personal explanation.

Mr. Randall—I shall object unless I can have an opportunity of replying.

Mr. Kelley—I shall have no objection to my colleague having the length of time that I occupy to reply to me.

Mr. Randall—Then I make no objection.

Mr. Covode—Before my colleague proceeds, I wish to say that it is my intention to let debate upon this bill run for a reasonable length of time, so as to allow its friends and opponents to be heard, and then I shall demand the previous question.

Mr. Kelley—Mr. Speaker, near the close of the last session the House adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the legality and regularity of the purchase of certain tools by Chief Engineer Zeller, of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The Naval Committee, under the instruction of that resolution, appointed a sub-committee of three of its members to proceed to Philadelphia and make the examination, which they did, collecting a large amount of testimony, and making a personal examination of the tools. The adjournment was too near to permit the preparation and presentation of a report, but when Congress reassembled the sub-committee was ready with its report, or nearly so, and submitted it to the Committee, together with the voluminous testimony. The Naval Committee instructed the chairman of the sub-committee, myself, to make the report to the House, and ask that it be recommitted and printed, so that each member of the Naval Committee could examine it during the recess, that we might be prepared to act upon it at the close of the recess. Accordingly, I was recognized by the Speaker, and made the motion, when, to my surprise, my colleague from the First district (Mr. Randall) objected. That was on the Wednesday preceding the holidays. Waiting until the Friday before the recess, I renewed the request for leave to report under the instructions of the committee, and my colleague from the Berks district (Mr. Getz) in behalf of an absent colleague—I suppose my colleague from the first district—objected. Thus, the report and evidence could not be printed. I find in a paper yesterday, THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of Philadelphia, an elaborately prepared article, evidently written by somebody familiar with all the facts connected with the purchases in question, in which the passage occurs which I will ask to have read at the Clerk's desk. It charges the committee with falsely aspersing the character of the Engineer Corps of the navy, but with withholding the evidence in the case from the public while acting thus unworthily. I make this statement simply to call attention to the fact that the committee have been diligent in their efforts to get the whole matter before Congress, and to the further fact that the committee is now meeting from day to day, listening to the arguments of two able counsel employed by Chief Engineer Zeller and Mr. John Roach, and that they cannot again offer the report until the engineer, who is in that article said to be injured by our withholding the evidence, and the contractor, from whom he bought the tools, withdraw their counsel, or they conclude their very protracted arguments. I now ask the Clerk to read the paragraph.

The Clerk read as follows:—

"Without taking any sides in this quarrel, we merely desire to give a fair statement of the matter as it stands. If Chief Engineer Zeller is guilty of the charges brought against him, he should be court-martialed and dismissed the service; if he is innocent, and is endeavoring to manage the affairs of his department in the Navy Yard in the best interests of the Government, he is entitled to a complete and emphatic exoneration.

"Having stirred up this matter, our Congressmen owe it to themselves and their constituents to make good their accusations to the letter. The case stands thus: Judge Kelley has brought certain charges against the engineers of the yard, but he has as yet produced no evidence to support his statements. The engineers are supported by a large mass of sworn testimony from persons who are competent to judge in the matter. It now remains for the Committee on Naval Affairs to exhibit what evidence they have in their possession."

Mr. Kelley—It will be perceived that the reason the whole matter is not before the country is that Mr. Zeller and Mr. Roach, of whom he bought the tools, are preventing it. That is all I desire to say; and now, in fulfilment of my agreement, I yield to my colleague (Mr. Randall).

Mr. Randall—I have for the first time heard this article read, and I have never seen it. I desire to reply simply to one point in my colleague's remarks, and that is to the point as to where my objection came in; and I will say to him and to the House that, under similar circumstances, I would do the same thing again. I will tell him why. The resolution to which he has referred was a resolution of inquiry got up by himself, as I believe, for no other purposes than those of a political character, to bear upon the recent election. Having utterly failed, as I believe, in his endeavors in that respect, he comes before this House, and brings in what I am led to believe is a most unfair and unjust report—a report not in any manner approved by the committee. On the contrary, the committee are now considering the facts which he has represented, I think, in a partisan manner. I am told, and I really believe, that the investigation has been unfair. I have been told by men who have been examined before that committee that they were not allowed to give full answers to the questions propounded to them, but were stopped in the middle of sentences and not allowed to go on.

That is the reason that I objected. I want both sides to be heard before any man's character is taken away to suit the whims and caprices of any one.

Mr. Stevens—Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him a moment?

Mr. Randall—Certainly.

Mr. Stevens—I desire to say that the statements the gentleman has made—founded undoubtedly upon information he has received outside of this House—have no foundation in fact.

Mr. Randall—I can give the gentleman my authority.

Mr. Stevens—No witness has been stopped in his answers before the committee.

Mr. Randall—I can produce, in print, the statement of a witness that he was not allowed to fully answer the questions put to him. That is the reason, and the only reason, why I objected. As that article says, if this man Zeller has been guilty of any misdemeanor, let him be court-martialed and cashiered. But I have no idea that the character of a man who has served long years in the navy shall be taken from him by any politician, be he a high one or a low one.

Mr. Kelley—Very well; the country will now understand why the evidence is not before the House.

It will be observed from the above that Mr. Stevens of New Hampshire, who is a member of the Naval Committee, and was also a member of the sub-committee charged with the investigation, denies the statements of Mr. Randall.

JOSEPHUS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT *After Dark* will be performed this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *A Flash of Lightning* will be performed for the last times this evening and to-morrow. Shakespeare's comedy of *Twelfth Night* will be given on Monday.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the operas of *La Rose de St. Fleur* and *Leischen and Fritzchen* will be performed this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety entertainment will be given this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow afternoon, when the orchestra will be increased to give due effect to an exceedingly brilliant programme, in which we observe Auber's *Masaniello*, Wagner's *Lohengrin*, and Offenbach's *Orpheus*.

DR. J. F. BOYNTON will give the third lecture of his course this evening at Concert Hall. Subject—"Introduction of Animal Life on our Planet."

CITY ITEMS.

OVERCOATS
Reduced to prices as follows:—
Fine all-wool Beaver to....................$14·00
Fine all-wool Chinchilla and Fur Beaver to....................$18·00
Of the newest and most stylish material, cut and make, which have been sold at ....$25·00
A great variety of all styles, upwards from....................$8·00
SKATING JACKETS.—The best assortment in the city selling very low.
PANTALOONS, good style, all-wool Cassimere, reduced to....................$3·00
VESTS—Fine all-wool Cassimere, reduced to..........$2·00

Half-way between 5th and 6th streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.
AND NO. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE [illegible] PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The greatest enterprise of the age [illegible]s undoubtedly the Pacific Railroad; and the unexam[illegible]d rapidity with which it has been pushed to comp[illegible]on is an evidence of the energy [illegible] directors, as well as of their and enterprise of its [illegible]rtance of the work. Over appreciation of the imp[illegible] road have been built fifteen hundred miles of t[illegible]o hundred and fifty west of Omaha. Less than t[illegible]s confidently ex- miles remain to be built, and [illegible] pected that by the first of next July [illegible]'ll be completed between New York and San Francisco [illegible] will be completed, and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans [illegible]nd united by a link of iron that will become the great highway of the world for the commerce of Europe and Asia. The financial statement given in another column will show that the revenues of the company for finishing and carrying on the work are ample. The present gross earnings of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads are $1,200,000 monthly, and of course this will be immensely increased when the connection between New York and San Francisco is completed. The first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are, both principal and interest, payable in gold coin, and run for thirty years, and they cannot be paid before that time without the consent of the holder. It would be difficult to find a more secure or better investment for capital than these bonds. It is impossible but that the Pacific Railroad will be a grand success as a financial speculation, and investment in its securities offer particular advantages. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street, are the agents for the sale of the Union Pacific Railroad Company's and the Central Pacific Railroad Company's first mortgage bonds.

THE RAPIDLY increasing business of the "*American Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia*" has necessitated a large increase of the working force. New agents are being put to work in the city and throughout the State, and their efforts are seconded in every possible way. Good, reliable solicitors are invited to confer with Mr. O. B. McLean, at the Company's Office southeast corner Fourth and Walnut streets, from 1 to 3 P. M. No better pay and no better prospect of success can be had than is given by the "American."

BEDDING, Window Shades, Curtains, and Upholstery Goods. Upholstering of every description done at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity. Sold one dollar per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 Arch street.

SKIN DISEASES—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome ichorous desquamations. Happily, Hieskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden.

FURNITURE mended and varnished, and made look equal to new, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street. Work done at the house or taken away.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

MONEY LOANED

In sums from one dollar to thousands, on Diamonds, Silver Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Dry Goods, etc., at RETTEW'S Loan Office, Northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets.

BEAUTY AND VIGOR—Speer's 'Standard Wine Bitters' is a cordial that will restore the inanimate pulse of suffering females, and invigorate their systems to health and beauty. Give them a trial and you will have the proof of what we say. It is pleasure to recommend such a *bona fide* article to suffering humanity. Sold by Druggists.

HAVE YOUR UPHOLSTERING done at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street. He is always ready, prompt, charges moderately, and gives entire satisfaction.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
Merchant Tailors
and Clothiers,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS are unequalled in durability, brilliancy, tone and power. Distinguished pianists say they are the best. We never listened to any piano so enchanting.

NO HUMBUG.—Curtains and Shades selling at a great reduction. No pretense, but real, *bona fide* bargains, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

☞ BARGAINS IN CLOTHING. ☜
☞ *Bargains in Clothing.* ☜
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A CARD—*Prices of everything reduced since the appraisement of Stock: the assortment of both Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats still very good.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
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MARRIED.

HEILIG—DAVIS.—On the 19th instant, in the First Presbyterian Church, Stroudsburg, Pa., by the Rev. Prof. M. H. Richards, of Allentown, Pa., assisted by the Rev. B. S. Everitt the Rev. THEOPHILUS HEILIG, of Reigelsville, Pa., to Miss MARY ALICE, only daughter of William Davis, Esq., of Stroudsburg. No cards.

DIED.

CARTER.—On the 19th instant, MARY ANN widow of Robert Carter, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Hargesheimer, No. 770 S. Third street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

VIGUERS.—On the 20th instant, Mr. CHARLES VIGUERS, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1106 Lancaster street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Third Baptist Church for services.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States.* 810

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
No. 629 CHESNUT Street,
1 21 3t PHILADELPHIA.

MARVIN'S
PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
Messrs. Marvin & Co., No. 721 Chesnut Street—Gentlemen:—The two large Safes you manufactured for us, and which were in the front part of our store during the late fire, was opened on Saturday last. Everything in them was found in perfect condition. They contained a large stock of our best and finest goods, Diamonds, Watches, etc., to an extensive amount. We have every confidence in the fire-proof qualities of your Safes under any emergency.
Very respectfully,
JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.

A large assortment of the above SAFES for sale at our Principal Warehouses.

MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESNUT Street (Masonic Hall),
No. 265 BROADWAY, New York;
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Please send for illustrated circular. 1 19 tuths6t

FLOUR.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The best and most suitable Present for a friend or the needy is a barrel of our "J. S. WELCH" FIRST PREMIUM FLOUR, and a bag or half barrel STERLING'S "MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL, warranted superior to any in the market.

Constantly on hand the best assortment of different brands of FLOUR, INDIAN, and RYE MEAL HOPS, etc.

GEORGE F. ZEHNDER,
11 24 2m rp FOURTH AND VINE STS.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
1 19 imrp East of Front street.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE.

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Slightly Damaged by Water.
Stock to be closed out immediately.
PAINTER, READ & ELDREDGE,
No. 321 CHESNUT Street,
1 22 6t4p PHILADELPHIA.

LAST MONTH OF THE SALE.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
HAVE THIS DAY MADE
STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS
IN ORDER
TO CLOSE BALANCE OF STOCK,
AS THEIR
LEASE EXPIRES FEBRUARY 1.
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS DEPARTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We shall continue to maintain and increase the reputation we have sustained of being the largest and
Cheapest Muslin House
IN THE CITY.

Receiving our supplies from first hands only, we shall hereafter sell all
Muslins by the Piece at the Regular Wholesale Prices.

THIRTY-FIVE CASES AND BALES
MUSLINS,
Comprising all the leading brands and widths of
PILLOW MUSLINS,
WIDE SHEETINGS,
FINE SHEETINGS,
WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE,
NEW YORK MILLS,
BAY MILLS,
ARKWRIGHT,
FORESTDALE,
HOUSEKEEPER,
FRUIT OF THE LOOM.

Our constant aim will be to make the lowest prices in the market.
Good yard-wide Shirting 12½ cents.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 12½ cents.
2½ yards wide Unbleached Sheetings, 50 cents.

House Furnishing Linens
IN LARGE ASSORTMENT.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!
UP TOWN LIGHT EXPENSES!!
OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!

Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
Thornley's Popular Corner.

We have laid in a superior stock of MUSLINS, Bleached and Unbleached, all widths and qualities, and are prepared to supply the thousands of our Philadelphia housekeepers on the very best terms.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN.

N. B.—You can ride to our door. It will pay to come. [1 9 imrp
DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS closing out low.

CIGARS.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF HAVANA CIGARS,
and Manufacturers of fine Cigars,
No. 229 S. FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

Leading brands of Havana Cigars, imported by every steamer, at low figures. Also, of our own make and copyrighted brands, as follows:—
"MARIANA RITA"—pure Havana Cigars.
"FRA DIAVOLO"—pure Havana Filler Cigars.
"LOUIS D'OR," "FLEUR DE LIS," }—selected Seed Leaf.
Low prices, variety of sizes, and warranted quality. 1 18 1045p

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NEW TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS.
Table Linens by the Yard.
The Cheapest Buyers will find
9 1
PRICES SATISFACTORY.

WAMSUTTA, WILLIAMSVILLE,
New York Mills, Amoskeag,
Davol Mills, Nashua,
Arkwright, Housekeeper,
Forestdale, Whitney,
Hill, Utica, Red Bank, etc.

In all 28 000 yards of Shirtings, bought before the recent great advance. We hold out inducements to our friends to buy now.

10-4 Utica, Pequot, Waltham, etc.
9-4 Pepperell, Androscoggin, etc.
8-4 Pepperell, Androscoggin, etc.
6-4 Utica, Waltham, etc.
5-4 Utica, Nashua, etc.
9-8 Wamsutta, Waltham, etc.

3871 yards Sheetings, bought early. No advance.

Black Alpacas, good bargains.
62½ cent Lupin's Black Poplins.
Dress Goods, greatly sacrificed.
Fine Cloaks, all cheaper.
$5 Heavy Woollen Long Shawls.
Ladies' Cloaking Cloths.
$1 25 extra good Cassimeres.
New Ginghams, Prints, Percales, etc.
Linens and White Goods.
$1 60 Napkins, none better.
$1 85 Large size White Quilts, two cases.
Blankets, Coverlets, Comfortables, etc.
Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Hdkfs., etc.

COOPER & CONARD,
17 fam] *S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET streets.*

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—The crowd of customers who daily visit our store must convince every one that it is the place to secure the newest styles. The finest qualities and the best work at the most reasonable prices. HENRY IVENS,
No. 23 South NINTH Street.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—What every one says must be true, and they all say you can buy the most fashionable, the best and cheapest Cloaks in the city, at
HENRY IVENS',
fm No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

WANTS.

WANTED, TO RENT—On or before the [illegible]5th of March, A MODERATE SIZED HOUSE m[illegible] [illegible]st contain all the modern conveniences, and be in good order, for which a good rent will be paid, and the best of care taken of it.
A property [illegible] with COACH HOUSE attached preferred situat[illegible] between TENTH and TWENTIETH and CHESN[illegible]UT and VINE Streets.
Address [illegible] P. O. Box 1669, Philadelphia, stating terms and situation. 1 12 tf

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 15

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "Major Jones' Scenes in Georgia." The racy sketches of "Major Jones" are well known to all lovers of genuine humor. During the twenty years since these sketches were written, immense changes have taken place, and Major Jones and his circle of friends are as far removed from our time as if they lived a century ago. This, however, does not detract from their interest, but rather adds to it, and those who delighted in the Major's stories years ago will be glad to peruse them again, and those who have not read them have something in store for future enjoyment. The book is illustrated with a number of spirited designs by Darley.

—From Duffield Ashmead, No. 724 Chesnut street, we have received Part XV of the American edition of Dr. William Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible." This valuable work has been revised with great care by the American editors, and while Dr. Smith's arrangement has been adhered to strictly, a great amount of important information developed by modern research has been added, and a number of mistakes corrected. The Dictionary is published in numbers, by subscription, each number containing 112 pages, medium octavo size. It is issued monthly, and will be completed in about thirty numbers. Published by Hurd & Houghton, New York.

—*The Riverside Magazine* for February has an attractive title of contents, as follows:—"The Boy and the Bird;" "White and Red," Chapter II, by Helen C. Weeks, illustrated by A. P. Close; "What Good Cats Do;" "Ting-a-ling and the Five Magicians," by Frank R. Stockton, illustrated by E. B. Bensell; "Farmer Thomas' Story about Enclosing an Acre with a Fence Rail," by F. R. Goulding; "The Judge's Pets," by E. Johnson, illustrated by E. B. Bensell; "The Crow's Children," by Phœbe Carey; "Geoffrey Chaucer and the Story of Constance," the first of a series of stories from old English poets, by Abby Sage, illustrated by S. L. Smith;" "It," concluded, with an illustration by M. L. Stone; "The Five Barley Loaves," by E. G. C.; "How to Cut a Likeness," with two illustrations; "The Dryad," a wonder story of the time of the Exhibition in Paris, 1867, by Hans Christian Andersen; "By a February Fireside," with an illustration by D. Fisher; and illustrated rebuses. Mr. H. L. Stevens gives as a frontispiece a pictorial history of "The Three Little Kittens who Lost their Mittens." The most meritorious illustrations are those by Mr. E. B. Bensell, the rising young Philadelphian artist, who has a rare talent for fanciful and grotesque subjects. The editors of *The Riverside* announce that the March number will contain a story by Hans Christian Andersen.

—*The Nursery* for February is full of pictures, poetry, and prose which the youngest readers will understand and appreciate. This little magazine is admirably edited. The illustrations are remarkably good, and there are few magazines published in this country that has anything in the way of pictures equal in artistic merit to the half-dozen designs by Oscar Pletsch entitled "Learning to be Useful." *The Nursery* is published by John L. Shorey, No. 13 Washington street, Boston.

—*Hine's Quarterly; or, the Revolutionist*, the first number of which we have received, is edited by L. A. Hine, who takes for his motto "*Taurus cornibus captus.*" Mr. Hine discusses the labor question from a trades' union standpoint, and we can best give an idea of his opinions and their value by citing a few planks in his "platform to emancipate labor, establish justice, and promote liberty, equality, and fraternity." The task is a great one, and this is how it is to be accomplished:—

"No public land except for working men and homesteads for all—freedom of one hundred (100) acres to each family or adult that will settle upon it, and this not to be sold by the occupant except to a landless person.

"No more land monopoly in the States. No more buying of land except for personal occupation and use; no more than one hundred (100) acres for any farmer, or more than a homestead and a place of business for any one else.

"Those who now lawfully possess a land monopoly may hold it at pleasure till their death, after which their monopolies shall be divided among their children at the rate of one hundred acres each, on condition of personal occupancy thereof, the balance to be sold and the proceeds given to the children. And so also with real estate monopolies in cities and towns—homesteads and places of business out of the paternal estate under the limitation principle of this article, the balance to be sold to such as need homes and places of business, and the proceeds given to the children.

"No more mortgages on one's farm or homestead, nor forfeiture thereof except for taxes.

"No more debts to be collected by law. No bankrupt laws; credit a matter of honor.

"Repeal of the National Banking acts, substitution of greenbacks for bank notes, cancellation of the bonds in security for them, the States never to authorize banks of circulation, the General Government to provide all the money that healthy business may need, and greenbacks to be redeemable in gold and silver coin as soon as possible," etc. etc.

Mr. Hine states that ten of the best years of his life were spent in travelling from place to place, on foot, advocating the "workingman's cause." While endeavoring to get others to join in establishing a fool's paradise, his family subsisted on a few acres of broken land, chiefly by their own labor. The question with disinterested and thinking men will be, whether he could not have served the cause of workingmen to better effect if he had remained at home and assisted in getting a living for his family, rather than by roaming over the country expressing such insane ideas as we have quoted.

—The signalmen and stokers connected with railway trains running through Ireland are frequently shot at by playful persons stationed along the road. This makes it very jolly for the travelling public.

—The Sultan has written a valse, so writes the *Figaro*, the only result as yet obtained of the civilized ideas which the Commander of the Faithful is supposed to have gathered during his European tour of last year.

THE FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

"Harper's."

The February number of *Harper's Magazine* opens with an illustrated description of "A Sleigh Ride Through Eastern Russia," by Thomas W. Knox; Alice Carey contributes a poem entitled "Spent and Misspent;" an illustrated article on Zanzibar is by Mrs. C. L. Weeks; "Spain" is a poem by Charles Gates; Mr. Benson J. Lossing has an interesting paper on "The Executive Departments and Seals." The other contributions are:—"Grandpapa's Baby," by D. R. Castleton; "The Morning Hour," by Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford; "Chivalrous and Semi-Chivalrous Southrons," by J. W. De Forest; "Isabella II, Queen of Spain," by J. S. C. Abbott; "Fate and Daisies," by Mary E. Coon; "My Enemy's Daughter," chapters fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth, by Justin McCarthy; "Preachers and Preaching," by Robert Tomes; "A Wife of the Period," by Katharine F. Williams; "Changes in the Population," by Nathan Allen; "Refugee Life," by Mrs. W. M. Parker; "Stars," by Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford; "The Insurance on the Highflier," by Mrs. Spofford; "Light Houses," by M. Schele de Vere; "Editor's Easy Chair," "Editor's Book Table," "Editor's Record of Current Events," "Editor's Drawer." From "A Sleigh Ride in Eastern Russia" we take the following about the effects of sleigh-riding in that region:—

"When the roads are rough the continual jolting of the sleigh is very fatiguing to a traveller, and frequently, during the first two or three days of his journey, throws him into what is very properly designated the road fever. His pulse is quick, his blood warm, his head aches, his whole frame becomes sore and stiff, and his mind is far from being serene and amiable. In the first part of my land journey I had the satisfaction of ascertaining by practical experience the exact character of the road fever. My brain seemed ready to burst, and appeared to my excited imagination about as large as a barrel; every fresh jolt and thump of the vehicle gave me a sensation as if somebody were driving a tenpenny nail into my skull:—as for good nature under such circumstances that was out of the question, and I am free to confess that my temper was not unlike that of a bear with a sore head. Happily, however, I kept it pretty well to myself, and as my companion was affected about as I was we managed not to disagree. Where the roads are good, or if the speed is not great, one can sleep very well in a Russian sleigh; I succeeded in extracting a great deal of slumber from my vehicle, and sometimes did not wake for three or four hours. The Government couriers often suffer much from loss of sleep, as they are compelled to maintain the utmost limit of speed without regard to their own convenience. Sometimes the roads are in such wretched condition that one is tossed in his vehicle to the height of discomfort, and can be very well likened to a lump of butter in a revolving churn. In such cases sleep is almost, if not wholly, impossible, and the traveller, proceeding at courier speed, must take advantage of the few moments' halt at the stations while the horses are being changed. As he has but ten or fifteen minutes for the change, he makes good use of his time and sleeps very soundly until his team is ready."

Mrs. C. L. Weeks gives this description of Life in Zanzibar:—

"The town of Zanzibar, capital of the island of the same name, seen from the vessel, seemed to consist principally of white houses, built in squares, with flat roofs and castellated tops; the mosques, the rude mud-huts thatched with cocoa-nut leaves, the groves of cocoa, plantains, bananas, palms, and pomegranate—with huts here and there peeping out of them—furnish prominent features in the picture. The houses of the various consuls are on the white sanded beach, and their flags give a lively effect to the view. My husband and myself visited the American Consul. His house is delightfully Eastern in style. There are Moorish arches in the court yard, where two goats and gazelle were then at play; men wearing the fez and turban were seated or lying on stone couches that were covered with matting, and were built near the doors, which are heavy and of dark color, carved down the centre. The walls are very thick and the windows large. We ascended by a wooden staircase, and were ushered into a large sitting-room, in which were light easy chairs, tables, and cane sofas with flag-shaped fans lying on them. The white walls were adorned with pictures, the windows were not glazed, and the upper slats of the dark green blinds were closed, making the rooms shady and cool. We were received by Mr. R——, the consul—a fine, gentlemanly young man. Soon after Captain Dow entered together with Taria Topban, who is called the 'honest Hindoo of Zanzibar.' He was picturesquely attired, and left his slippers outside. We had a pleasant half-hour's chat, and the gentlemen, with the exception of Taria Tophan (who, by-the-way, did not seem to know English), took *vermuth* before the four o'clock dinner, which was served in an airy room with white walls and massive square-cut pillars. There was a swing-fan in this room, and two blacks, in a sort of white night-gown, waited upon the table and fanned the flies away from us with flags made of cloth, embroidered in floss silk. Taria Tophan did not eat with us. We had soup and fish, with some yellow pungent sauce that looked like custard, beef, chicken pie, baked bananas, a kind of green pea, small pickled oranges, plantains, sweet potatoes, fried mince-meat cakes, assafœtida cakes, or wafers (for which I really think I could *in time* acquire a taste), a rice curry, a salad of small green leaves and cucumbers, grown and sent by the French Missionary Society, a Welsh rarebit, a spongecake in custard and oranges, with sherry and claret plentifully watered from white earthern coolers."

Mr. Benson J. Lossing gives the following information about the proposed Confederate seal:—

"In our day the extraordinary spectacle has been seen of the efforts of an oligarchy, small in numbers but powerful in influence, to establish another nation within the bounds of the Republic—*imperium in imperio*—and to give to it the symbol of sovereignty in the form of a great seal. The youngest of us old enough to reflect and reason have seen that 'nation,' so-called, spring up from the late slave-labor States which formed the northern portion of the Great Golden Circle of empire devised by conspirators. It was a Caliban in features; barbaric in its proclivities; awfully potential in mischievous works; protesting with fire, sword, and torture against the civilization of the age; and yet impudently insisting upon its recognition as one of the family of legitimate and respectable sovereignties. Its titular initials were 'C. S. A.' Its fathers resolved that it, like the nation it was attempting to overthrow by internal convulsions, should have a great seal, and in 'Congress' resolved in the spring of 1863, that it should bear 'a device representing an equestrian statue of Washington (after the statue which surmounts his monument in the Capitol Square at Richmond), surrounded with a wreath composed of the principal products of the Confederacy, and having around its margin the words Confederate States of America, February 22, 1862, with the following motto:—Deo Vindice'—God, the protector, defender, deliverer, or ruler—indicative of the expected longevity of the 'nation' because of Divine protection and sustenance. Alas! that 'nation,' so notably 'conceived in sin and born in iniquity,' died of political and moral marasmus in its infancy, unhonored by any recognition of its existence excepting by a Latin ghost of sovereignty. It had repeated history by a delay in providing itself with the usual symbol of nationality. Antiquaries, in the future, will search in vain for any impression of an emblem of sovereignty of the 'C. S. A.' None was ever made."

From Major De Forest's paper we take the following:—

CHIVALROUS SOUTHRONS.

"Imagine the wrath of a fine gentleman, once the representative of his country abroad, who finds himself driven to open a beer saloon. Imagine the indignation of a fine lady who must keep boarders; of another who must go out to service little less than menial; of another who must beg rations with low-downers and negroes. During the war I saw women of good families at the South who had no stockings; and here I beg leave to stop and ask the reader to conceive fully, if he can, the sense of degradation which must accompany such poverty; a degradation of dirt and nakedness, and slatternly uncomeliness, be it observed; a degradation which seemed to place them beside the negro. Let us imagine the prosperous ladies of our civilization prevented only from wearing the latest fashions; what manliest man of us all would like to assume the responsibility of such a piece of tyranny? Moreover, 'Our Lady of Tears,' the terrible *Mater Lachrymarum* of De Quincey's visions, fills the whole South with her outcries for the dead. It is not so much a wonder as a pity that the women are bitter, and teach bitterness to their children. Of course there are lower and more ridiculous motives for this hate. Non-combatants, sure of at least bodily safety, are apt to be warlike, and to blow cheap trumpets of mock heroism. Furthermore, it is aristocratic to keep aloof from Yankees; and what woman does not desire to have the tone of grand society? When will this sectional aversion end? I can only offer the obvious reflection that it is desirable for both North and South, but especially for the weaker of the two, that it should end as quickly as possible. For the sake of the entire republic we should endeavor to make all our citizens feel that they are Americans, and nothing but Americans. If we do not accomplish this end, we shall not rival the greatness of the Romans. It was not patricianism which made Rome great so much as the vast community and bonded strength of Roman citizenship. Let us remember in our legislation the law of solidarity; the fact that no section of a community can be injured without injuring the other sections; that the perfect prosperity of the whole depends upon the prosperity of all the parts. This idea should be kept in view despite of provocations; this policy will in the end produce broad and sound national unity. As the Southerners find that the republic brings them prosperity, they will, little by little, and one by one, become as loyal as the people of other sections.

SOUTHERN INDIVIDUALITY.

"Whether chivalrous or semi-chivalrous, the Southerner has more individuality of character than the Northerner, and is one of the most interesting, or, at all events, one of the most amusing, personages on this continent, if not in the world. He has salient virtues, vices, and oddities; he has that rich, practical humor which is totally unconscious of being humoristic; he in the gravest manner decorates his life with ludicrous and romantic adventures; in short, he is a prize for the anecdotist and novelist. Dixie has thousands of high-toned gentlemen who suppose themselves to be patterns of solemn and staid propriety, but who would be fit to associate with the Caxtons and Doctor Riccabocca. In that land of romance you will find Uncle Toby and Squire Western and Sir Pitt Crawley and Colonel Newcome and Mr. Pickwick and Le Chourineur, all moving in the best society and quite sure that they are Admirable Crichtons.

"In what other part of the civilized earth would a leading statesman write a ponderous political work in dialogue, after the fashion of the essays of Plato and Cicero? Such a gusto of classical imitation might possibly be found in a Harvard Sophomore; but at the South we discover it in an ex-United States Congressman and ex-Vice-President of the Confederacy. Alexander H. Stephens is as redolent of Greeks and Romans, as verdant with lore, as Keitt or Pryor.

"Where else could you meet such a curious incarnation of the apostolic character as — — —, a planter by profession and habitude, but a preacher by mission? He was a passionate religionist; if he met you in the street he buttonholed you and vented upon you his dogmas; chance passers-by were beckoned to until he had a circle; you listened because you dare not run away. One Sunday, exhorting in a little crossroads church, and having been annoyed by two negroes stealing out of the house, he came to a solemn pause in his service, and then spoke as follows:—'Next Lord's day I shall hold worship in this same place. I shall bring my double-barrelled gun; I shall stand that gun, brethren, in the pulpit, alongside of me; and if any man gets up and goes out while I am preaching, by —— I'll shoot him!'

"A half-fuddled planter called on me one evening, and invited me out to a treat of stewed oysters. The restaurant was the back-room of a bakery; we sat on broken chairs, among sticky pans, spilled flour, and loaves of dough; the oyster-can were opened with an old bowie-knife. When the stews were before us, my friend observed:—'Come, don't let's eat this like savages. Major, can't you ask a blessing?' As I declined, he pulled his broad-brimmed felt from his muddled cranium and said grace himself.

"Audacity, vehemence, recklessness, passion, sentiment, prejudice, vanity, whimwhams, absurdities, culture, ignorance, courtliness, barbarism! The individual has plenty of elbowroom at the South; he kicks out of the traces with a freedom unknown to our steady-pulling society; he is a bull in Mrs. Grundy's china shop. Strangest of all, he believes that he is like the rest of the world, or, more accurately, that the rest of the world should be like him. The chivalrous Southron has been too positively and authoritatively a political power to get fair treatment in literature. People have not described him; they have felt driven to declaim about him; they have preached for him or preached against him. Northern pens have not done justice to his virtues, nor Southern pens to his vices.

"How shall we manage this eccentric creature? We have been ruled by him; we have fought him, beaten him, made him captive; now what treatment shall we allot him? My opinion is, that it would be good for him and for us if we should perseveringly attempt to put up with his oddities and handle him as a pet. He resembles the ideal white bears described in the 'Pearl of Orr's Island;' 'there ain't no kinder creeter in the whole world if you'll only get the right side of him.' It is true that he has wanted to eat us, which is exasperating; it is true that he still talks of eating us at some convenient season, which is ridiculous; but I believe that he suffered too much in our late struggle to seriously think of renewing it; I hold that his war snorts are mere election buncombe."

From "Preachers and Preaching," by Robert Tomes, we take these remarks about texts and sermons:—

"The text is the keystone of that formal structure, the modern sermon. It was not, however, so in former times, for we are told that the old divines frequently preached without any text at all; and we knew a celebrated clergyman who generally wrote his sermons before he selected a phrase from Scripture to prefix to them. The connection of the text and sermon is often forced. Rowland Hill, the eccentric English preacher, wishing to denounce the practice then prevalent among the women of wearing showy head-dresses called 'top-knots,' preached from this text:—Matthew xxiv, 17—'Let him that is on the house-*top not come down*,' and pointed to the latter part of the phrase, 'top-knot come down,' as a Scriptural denunciation of the coiffure in vogue. Rowland Hill was an inveterate clerical punster. Preaching on one occasion at Wapping, a low district near London, he assured his hearers, who had been among the most dissolute of that unsavory quarter, that such *Wopping* (whopping) sinners even as they might hope to be forgiven. One preacher took for his text the word 'and,' and another 'but.' The latter, as Dean Ramsay tells the story, was a candidate for a lectureship, and had to deliver a discourse before the trustees of the endowment, in the way of competition; so he was determined to show how clever he could be, and took for his text the single word 'but.' He deduced from thence the great truth and the important doctrine that no position is without some corresponding cross or opposite trial. Naaman was a mighty man of valor and honorable, *but* he was a leper. The five cities of the plain were fruitful as the garden of Eden, *but* the men of Sodom were awful sinners. I called you, *but* ye answered not, etc. When he came down into the vestry after his sermon the senior trustee of the lectureship met him and said, 'Sir, you gave us a most ingenious discourse, and we are very much obliged to you; *but* we don't think you are the preacher that will do for us.' This was a practical application of his sermon that the pulpit orator had not calculated upon. One of Dr. Hawks' most effective 'charity' sermons was preached from the text 'To beg I am ashamed,' but a meaning was given to it quite different from the original intention. He turned it effectively to his purpose by the gloss that he was ashamed for his hearers that the neglect of so good a cause as that for which he was pleading rendered it necessary to beg for it."

Here is a bit of "Easy Chair" gossip which contains an idea or two worthy of notice:—

"It would have been a pity if the old monks, in the sunny seclusion of their cloisters, painfully transcribing choice old manuscripts, and so preserving inestimable works, had decided that original composition was a much higher employment, and had left the good works to moulder while they painfully achieved bad ones.

"'Certainly, certainly,' said young Gunnybags—who but he?—to whom the Easy Chair made the remark as they walked through the collection of pictures which young Mr. Gunnybags had recently brought from Europe. 'Certainly, certainly; and do look at this beautiful piece by Tintorettini. Isn't that marvellous color?'

"It was marvellous color. The color was as remarkable as the total want of interest or beauty in the work itself. It was a delicious voice warbling the most stupid of commonplace ditties. 'Dear, dear!' exclaimed the Easy Chair, 'how splendid a copy of Giorgione's Fisherman of St. Marc Tintorettini would make!'

"'Oh, I assure you,' rejoined young Mr. Gunnybags, as he raised the shade to throw a brighter light upon some 'gem,' Signor Tintorettini is long before that. He paints nothing but originals.'

"'The more fool he,' was the involuntary reply; but it remained unspoken, and the review of misapplied talent continued.

"'Did you ever hear Alboni?' asked the Easy Chair, as the promenade brought them in front of a really admirably executed portrait of a horribly uninteresting model who posed for a cardinal.

"'Yes, indeed! beautiful singer, wonderful. How she did sing *il Segreto!*'

"'Did you ever hear her sing any of her own songs?'

"'Her own songs—good Heavens! no; and shouldn't wish to. No, no; she could sing magnificently; but composition is quite another thing. You know the talents very seldom go together—'

"'Very seldom indeed,' rejoined the Easy Chair; "and what a pity that this clever painter had not sung Raphael's Leo Tenth or Julius, instead of this absurd old model!'

"Mr. Gunnybags junior turned politely, but still did not seem to comprehend, and merely saying, 'Yes, oh yes!' certainly,' he called attention to another choice bit of skilful execution. There was plenty of skill, but scarcely a picture in the collection. But if all these monks had but devoted their diligence to reproducing a canto of some lost Iliad!

"A very few years since, when enormous sums of money were paid by intelligent connoisseurs for original pictures by some man of the moment, whose works were almost as much a mere fashion as the Grecian bend, there was an exquisite copy of one of the most interesting of Turner's great works, the old *Temeraire*, hanging upon the walls of a painter's studio, and to be bought at a most moderate price. Intrinsically, in the judgment of those whose decision would rule in such matters, the copy was worth very much more than multitudes of the originals that were sold at twenty times the sum asked. But who wants to buy a copy?

"Why not buy a copy? Most of the clever painters, whose works we see in the collections—omitting those who are not clever—are like men who write an excellent, legible hand. Now you may employ them to devote that legible hand to an original essay of theirs upon 'Contentment a Blessing;' but why be surprised that your neighbor prefers to have them copy in that excellent hand Milton's 'L'Allegro?' Make the case stronger. Suppose that 'L'Allegro' could be multiplied only by transcribing, that it was lodged in a library alcove far away over the sea, and then which would you prefer, the essay on 'Contentment a Blessing,' by Bristow Drownstroke, M. N. I. (Member National Institute), or the poem copied by the same skilful hand? Or, since you are in the mood of sneering at copies, would you please to prefer one of the original Parian figures of women more or less nude that are made so prettily in Paris and London to a plaster cast of the Venus di Milo?

"It is at this point that Mr. Gunnybags junior may be supposed to remark, caustically, that there is a large number of worthy people who are copyists in all the great galleries in Europe, and if anybody wishes to buy a copy, he can be accommodated upon the most reasonable terms. A copy—yes: a chromo-lithograph. But a copy of the Madonna di Sisto, of the Foligno, of the Seggiola, which shall really reproduce those pictures, not merely imitate them, that is a work well worth doing, and not difficult to many a thoughtful and skilful painter, who can as truly reproduce Raphael as Alida Topp can play Chopin, yet who can not himself compose. So it is, after all, the painters who are mainly concerned. When T. T. and the Easy Chair walk together through the Academy Exhibition—and if there be a better companion for a picture gallery, in the stinging liveliness of his comments, the Easy Chair has not encountered him—they—well, at least one of them sees often and often a charming touch, a delicate skill, and feels how admirable a copy of a Wouvermann, of an Arcadia of Claude's, of a landscape of Salvator, would be by the same hand. The careful study that makes the painter capable of doing this, in which not the thing itself, but the way of doing it, is so admirable, would in that case do also an admirable thing. It would make us all familiar with the famous works and the famous masters. We could study their treatment, their composition. If the copy of the *Temeraire*, of which we spoke just now, had been hung upon the Academy walls, a great many people who are accustomed to think lightly of the painter, T. C. Farrer, would have been compelled to recognize a very striking talent, and the picture would have been as remarkable as any in the rooms."

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PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., our store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right, as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.
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THE GERMAN LIBRARIES.

The Imperial, University, City, School, Private, and Swiss Libraries—The German Book Trade.

A correspondent writes as follows to the New York *Evening Post* from Frankfort-on-the-Main:—

"German Libraries" is the title of an exhaustive article in the last number of *Unsre Zeit* review, containing a vast amount of information on the history, growth, and present condition of the principal royal, university, city, and private libraries of Germany. From it we learn that the great library at Berlin increased two-fold under the government of Frederick the Great, numbering seventy-two thousand volumes at the commencement of his reign, and 150,000 volumes at his death. The Imperial Library of Vienna took the first place in 1774, having been increased by immense acquisitions from the abolished Jesuit colleges, and the care of the Emperor Joseph. Since 1806 that of Munich has taken the lead. Between 1803 and 1806 its size was increased two-fold through the confiscation of cloister libraries, and the sacking of Augsburg in 1806, when that city's valuable treasures of manuscripts and books were taken to Munich, under the pretense that such a collection was not necessary for Augsburg, whose people were only merchants. Many valuable works were also taken away from the city of Regensburg. Thus the great Bavarian library obtained its treasures in a very questionable way.

It is very difficult to estimate the real value of the imperial German libraries, as large and small works are all counted as volumes. The German libraries include all pamphlets and bound newspapers in their catalogues. The Imperial Library at Paris numbers 800,000 printed works, but it has equally as many pamphlets, a million documents, and 85,000 manuscripts. According to the German method of calculation, this would be 1,000,000 printed works and 1,085,000 manuscripts. Still Germany possesses great and valuable libraries. The number of volumes contained in the chief libraries, according to the calculation of Dr. Julius Petzholdt, for the years 1850 and 1853, made up from official reports, is:—

Munich	800,000	Hanover	100,000
(Manuscripts)	22,000	(Manuscripts)	2,000
Berlin	500,000	Carlsruhe	100,000
(Manuscripts)	10,000	(Manuscripts)	1,300
Stuttgard	360,000	Wiesbaden	80,000
(Manuscripts)	3,400	Cassel	70,000
Vienna	345,000	Oldenburg	65,000
(Manuscripts)	20,000	Coburg	55,000
Dresden	300,000	Rudolstadt	50,000
(Manuscripts)	2,800	Fulda	50,000
Darmstadt	230,000	Arolsen	30,000
(Manuscripts)	4,000	Meiningen	50,000
Wolfenbuttel	200,000	Altenburg	30,000
(Manuscripts)	5,000	Dessau	25,000
Gotha	150,000	Detmold	23,000
(Manuscripts)	5,000	Eutin	19,000
Weimar	150,000	Cothen	15,000
(Manuscripts)	2,000	Greiz	14,000

Of course these numbers are now considerably enlarged; but, except of the six chief libraries, no trustworthy statistics are yet prepared. In 1868 the number of volumes increased as follows:—

Munich	900,000	Vienna	400,000
Berlin	700,000	Dresden	500,000
Stuttgard	450,000	Darmstadt	300,000

The funds allotted to some of the aforenamed libraries are:—Munich has yearly about $14,000 gold, of which $7300 are for management and salary and $6700 for books; Vienna has $7700; Berlin, $7000; Dresden, $2500; Darmstadt, $4000; Stuttgard, $2500; and Wolfenbüttel not quite $300.

Darmstadt has had to give up again a number of works formerly belonging to Cologne Cathedral. The great increase of the Dresden library, from 300,000 to 500,000 in twenty years, is accounted for by the streaming into the great literary centre of specimen copies of new works. The library at Vienna has a far larger sum at disposal, but there being comparatively few books issued in Austria, the increase is not so noticeable. The growth of the Stuttgard library is surprising; it was founded in 1777 by Prince Carl of Würtemberg, who spent boundless means and activity upon it. The library at Corvei, founded by the Landgrave Victor Amadeus of Hesse-Rothenburg, is also a magnificent collection, now numbering 200,000 works, while in 1812 it had only some French romantic literature. The Royal Library at Hanover has grown in twelve years from 100,000 to 150,000. In Wolfenbüttel, the "veteran German library," many changes have occurred, which can only lead to a decrease in size.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.

Following further the calculations of Petzholdt, the number of volumes in the twenty-three German university libraries now existing was, in 1853:—

Gottingen	350,000	Leipsic	120,500
(Manuscripts)	5,000	(Manuscripts)	2,000
Breslau	300,000	Jena	100,000
Munich	230,000	Halle	100,000
(Manuscripts)	2,000	Giessen	100,000
Tubingen	200,000	Marburg	100,000
(Manuscripts)	2,000	(Manuscripts)	1,500
Freiburg	170,000	Wurzburg	100,000
Heidelberg	150,000	Kiel	80,000
Vienna	120,000	Konigsberg	80,000
Prague	120,000	Greifswald	60,000
(Manuscripts)	4,000	Innsbruck	45,000
Erlangen	120,000	Graz	41,000
Bonne	120,000	Berlin	40,000
Rostock	120,000		

Here, too, the increase has been in some instances very great. The most noticeable changes are the following, according to the statistics on hand for 1868. The number of volumes is now, in

Gottingen	400,000	Prague	126,113
Breslau	350,000	Jena	300,000
Heidelberg	220,000	Innsbruck	57,802
Vienna	159,000	Graz	48,847

The extraordinary increase, two-fold, which has taken place in Jena, must be attributed to its proximity to the great book-centre of Leipsic. Göttingen, of all the university libraries, possesses the most valuable collection; Heidelberg probably answers its purpose best of any. The libraries of Tübingen, Münich and Erlangen have not nearly the same material for the history of the Reformation and German philosophy as those of Leipsic and Halle, which are not half as large. In German history Breslau possesses rich treasures; Bonn surpasses all in the department of law, while Vienna offers the richest collection to the student of medicine.

It is a fact worthy of remark that the twenty-three German universities, according to the report for 1853, expend for new books, binding, freight, management, &c., a sum less than the British Museum pays yearly for binding alone—namely, $37,500 gold, for binding books, and $4500 for binding manuscripts, altogether $42,000. The former have at their disposal:—

Vienna	$1420	Erlangen	$1420
Munich	1620	Halle	1770
Berlin	500	Giessen	1540
Gottingen	3550	Marburg	1770
Leipsic	3550	Greifswald	1420
Wurzburg	2450	Kiel	1200
Konigsberg	1730	Rostock	1060
Breslau	1420	Freiburg	810
Tubingen	4855	Jena	661
Bonn	2490	Graz	240
Heidelberg	1620	Innsbruck	240
Prague	1015		

This makes a total of not quite $40,000!

THE CITY, SCHOOL AND PRIVATE, AND SWISS LIBRARIES.

The city libraries possess in some cases a good number of volumes, but as a rule are not in high favor as centres of literature. The following table will serve to show their relative size:—

Hamburg	200,000	Laibach	33,000
Augsburg	100,000	Klagenfurt	31,627
Mayence	100,000	Passau	30,000
Trier	100,000	Ansbach	30,000
Leipsic	90,000	Annaberg	30,000
Frankfort	80,000	Stralsund	30,000
Munster	70,000	Dantsic	30,000
Bamburg	70,000	Elbing	25,000
Olmutz	54,362	Aschaffenburg	25,000
Salzburg	50,141	Zwickau	20,000
Nuremburg	50,000	" (Manuscripts)	200
Lubeck	50,000	Trieste	18,000
Padeborn	40,000	Wittenberg	18,000
Dusseldorf	40,000	Zittau	12,000
Erfurt	40,000	" (Manuscripts)	200
Ulm	40,000	Aachen	10,000
Donau-Eschingen	40,000		

Many private libraries are also worthy of mention. That of Prince von Oettingen at Maihingen, near Wallerstein, numbers 100,000 volumes; those of Princes Thurn and Taxis at Regensburg are nearly as great. Prince Lobkowitz at Prague has 70,000 volumes, besides 40,000 volumes and 580 manuscripts in his castle at Raudnitz, on the Elbe. Among the latter is the well-known parchment manuscripts of Plato, for which the founder of the library paid 2000 ducats. In Vienna, Prince Lichtenstein possesses 50,000 volumes, Prince Metternich 24,000 volumes. Professor Boeckh, of Berlin, had a collection of 12,000 volumes at his death, which he bequeathed to the University Library. Among the Berlin scholars, Professor Johann Schulze possesses the largest. The library of Count Stolberg, of Wernigerode, numbers 70,000 volumes. Unfortunately many private libraries are crowded with French romantic literature.

The libraries of the German schools are also noticeable. There are in Germany 62 industrial schools, 11 polytechnical schools, and 19 special commercial schools. The greatest number of these schools possess very small libraries. There are some exceptions, however. The Provincial Polytechnic Institute at Graz has a library of 47,602 volumes and 11,330 manuscripts; the Polytechnic Institute at Vienna 15,000 volumes, and the one in Dresden 10,000 volumes. The Orphan House in Halle numbers 30,000 volumes; the Military Academy at Lugnitz, 15,000 volumes. Dr. Mushacke's School Calendar for 1865 gives the following number of volumes in the principal German gymnasia:—

Dilingen	75,000	Eutin	26,000
Passau	33,000	Altenburg	24,000
Klagenfurt	32,650	Niesse (Cath.)	22,893
Halberstadt	30,000	Aschaffenburg	22,000
Vienna (Theresianum)	30,000	Altona	20,000
Linz	28,000	Bremen	20,000
Berlin (Joachimsthal)	24,800	Zwickau	20,000
Berlin (Grey Cloister)	22,000	Konigsberg	18,400
		Augsburg	17,000
		Ellwangen	15,000

Besides these there are 21 gymnasia, having between 10,000 and 15,000 volumes in their libraries, and 42 containing between 5000 and 10,000 volumes.

The principal libraries of Switzerland may conclude our statement. The number of volumes is, in

Lucerne	90,000	Berne	50,000
Lausanne	90,000	Schaffhausen	40,000
Basle	75,000	Einsiedeln	21,800
St. Gall	65,000	Chur	15,000
Aargau	60,000	Prunorut	15,000
Zurich	60,000	Winterthur	12,000
" (Manuscripts)	3,000	Engelberg	10,000
" (Polytechnic)	22,000	Zug	10,000

The Pesth (the Hungarian) National Library contains 180,000 volumes; that of the Academy of Science 70,660, and the University 77,458. In Austria there are 720 monastery libraries and 298 nunnery libraries, which possess but few treasures. The abbey at Martinsberg, in the Tyrol, has 80,000 volumes. Many pages of important history are doubtless buried in seclusion in these places. The early German cloisters were the first retreats for intellectual effort—for intellectual and religious interest were one in the childhood of the German nation.

PROGRESS OF THE GERMAN BOOK TRADE.

Closely related to the development of the German libraries is that of the German book-trade. The first printed book, the so-called "Psalterium von Mainz," was issued on the 14th of August, 1457. Anton Koberger was the first German bookseller, and opened stores in the principal German cities. He left at his death twenty-four printing presses, on which he had printed one hundred works. After his death the book-trade declined, until the Reformation gave it new life. In the year 1564, 250 works were already printed; twenty-five years later the number is 362, and in 1614 appear 731 works. A century later, 1714, 828 works are mentioned, and in 1814, 5000. A single year now produces more books than did the first three centuries after the discovery of the art of printing. In 1846, 11,086 works appeared. The troublous year of 1848 had a serious effect upon the book-trade, and 1849 showed but 8500 works; 1856 rises to 10,500. Hinrichs' Catalogue for 1865 gives 8987 works, and in 1866, 7765. In 1865 only 381 and in 1866 only 342 romances are found.

Though these figures prove that Germany—which a hundred years ago possessed two hundred, but now three thousand book-stores—stands first in the sphere of literary productiveness, the number of copies of a work actually sold is not so large as in the United States. The Germans assert that in America authors are paid better than anywhere in the world, not excepting England. A sale of five hundred thousand copies for a medical work, as has been the case in the United States, would be impossible in Germany; and a German author has never received as much as $80,000 for his work. The greatest number of copies sold of any book in Germany was Gustav Freytag's "Sollen und Haben," which reached two hundred and fifty thousand. The Germans can hardly comprehend the fact that one bookseller in San Francisco has 110,000 copies of works for the young upon his shelves, nor that the great educational publishers of New York sent in one year to the single State of Illinois alone 185,560 volumes of educational works. These facts are startling to the German, who complains with no little justice:—"Of authors we have no lack—only of buyers."

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
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AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
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DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 1216

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL DEPOT, No. 103 S. FIFTH ST.,
(One door below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards..........2 per cent.
" 100 " ....3 "
" 300 " ....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds, and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC,

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30§

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

PANTALOON STUFFS!
JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Have now on hand a very large and choice assortment of all the new styles of
Fall and Winter Fancy Cassimeres
IN THE MARKET,
To which they invite the attention of the trade and others. 1 3 25 w
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. G.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27§rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
5 20§ PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No 8 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24§

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Winter Arrangement of Passenger Trains, December 14, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc. and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00, and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., 1·50, and 10·19 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M., 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., arriving at New York, 11·00 A. M., and 12·20 and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M., and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M., and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C Junction with Trains on P. & B. C R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10§ HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3¼ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

ELLI CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M., 4, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train..........8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·10, and 9·00 P. M.
Fast Line..........11·50 A. M.
Erie Express..........11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..........2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation..........4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train..........5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express..........8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express..........10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express..........12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express..........3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express..........8·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation.... 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and 7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express..........10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train..........9·10 A. M.
Fast Line..........10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train..........12·30 P. M.
Erie Express..........4·20 P. M.
Day Express..........4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..........9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 2§ General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15 and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail. 9·35 A. M., Express. 2·25 P. M., Express. 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M. stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia..........10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport..........8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie..........9·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia..........11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport..........8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie..........10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia..........8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport..........6·30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven..........7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie..........10·55 A. M.
" " Williamsport..........12·55 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..........10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie..........6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport..........7·50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..........4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH. ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1§ General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
9 15 Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

FINE ART EXHIBITION AND SALE.

CARD.—The splendid collection of Paintings from M. Knoedler, successor to Goupil & Co., will be on exhibition at the Academy of Fine Arts on Wednesday, 20th inst. The sale will take place on the evenings of February 1 and 2. 1 16

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND LEASES, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange.

PUBLIC SALE LEASES CITY WHARVES AND LANDINGS,
On Tuesday,

Jan. 26 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, by order of Jonathan H. Pugh, Esq., Commissioner, will be leased at public auction, for a term of one or three years, to the highest and best bidder, the following-named wharves and landings, viz.:—

Catharine street landing, on the Delaware.
Almond street landing, on the Delaware.
Pine street landing, on the Delaware.
Market street (north side), on the Delaware.
Noble street landing, on the Delaware.
Green street landing, on the Delaware.
Bishop street landing, on the Delaware.
Race street landing, on the Schuylkill.
George street landing, on the Schuylkill.
Lombard street landing, on the Schuylkill.
South street landing, on the Schuylkill.
FIFTH and ADELPHI, southwest corner—Church and large Lot
PINE, No 1226—Modern Residence.
SIXTH, below Columbia avenue—Valuable Lot.
MORRIS, west of Sixth—Lot.
OXFORD and MILLTOWN Roads, Twenty-third ward—Farm, 51 acres.
GROUND RENTS—$54, $40·50, $40·50, $40·50, $40·50, $50, $33, $33.
WASHINGTON Street, west of Thirteenth—Lot.
SPRUCE, No. 1317—Elegant Residence.
RACE, No. 1713—Modern Residence.
FRONT, Kaighn's Point—"Kneslli's Hotel."
COLORADO Territory—Claims and premises in Nevada mining district.
MONTANA Territory—5 claims, in pre-emption titles only.
93 shares Greenwich Turnpike and Railroad Co.
18 shares East Mahoney Railroad Co.
10 Old Township Line Turnpike Co.
13 shares Union Bank of Tennessee.
10 shares Fourth National Bank.
8 shares Bank of North America.
98 shares Central Transportation Co.
83 shares Southern Transportation Co.
90 shares Empire Transportation Co.
1000 shares Philadelphia and California Petroleum Company.
28 shares Lukens Valley Railroad and Coal Co.
20 shares Buck Mountain Coal Co.
11 shares Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Co.
2 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.
Pew No. 84, Arch Street Presbyterian Church.
Pew No. 91, St. Andrew's Church.
Pew No. 52, First Baptist Church.
1000 shares McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Co. 1 22 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale No. 409 S. Eighth street.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

28th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 409 S. Eighth street, by catalogue, the entire superior furniture, including handsome walnut and brocatelle parlor furniture, large centre table, elegant walnut chamber suit, large wardrobe, very fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors handsomely framed; handsome medallion velvet, Brussels, and other carpets; glassware, kitchen utensils, etc.

The cabinet furniture was made to order by Allen. May be seen early on morning of sale. 1 21 6t

Sale No. 1406 N. Fifteenth street.
ELEGANT WALNUT FURNITURE, HANDSOME MIRRORS, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO, VERY FINE OIL PAINTINGS, RICH BRUSSELS CARPETS, FINE GLASSWARE AND CHINA, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.

February 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1406 N. Fifteenth street, above Master street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, including very elegant walnut and maroon plush drawing-room suit, centre table, handsome walnut chamber furniture, 2 handsome walnut sideboards, superior library furniture, bookcase, elegant rosewood piano by Ramm; very fine French plate mirrors, handsomely framed; French mantel clocks, Rogers' Group, fire-proof silver chest, hair mattresses, richly cut glassware, fine white French china, plated ware, rich Brussels carpets, cottage suit, kitchen utensils, etc.

ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS.

Also, several fine subjects by William Shayer, Verboeckhoven, Bonfield, Dyke, and others; fine engravings, etc.

The cabinet furniture was made to order and is in elegant condition.

May be seen early on the morning of sale. 1 21 10t

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE.

Immediately previous to the sale of the furniture, at 10 o'clock, the HANDSOME MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, Double Three-story Back Buildings, side yard, lot of ground, 23¾ feet front, by 100 feet deep No. 1406 N. Fifteenth street, above Master street. The house is in elegant condition; has all the modern conveniences and improvements, underground drainage, etc 1 22 9t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

NOTICE.

Regular Sales of Dry Goods, Notions, Trimmings, etc., will be held every WEDNESDAY through January.

Consignments of Stock Goods, etc., solicited.

Sales cashed within five days.

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge 9 28

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

50 cases infantry overcoats, perfect.
50 bales grey-mixed army shirts. 1 9

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 112 N. FRONT Street. 1 21

Large sale of Liquors, Wednesday, 27th inst.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

LUMBER.

1869. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869.

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA;

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATCO SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth§

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box 4284. 11 9 1m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DEMOCRACY.

The "Repeaters," and How they Operated last October—Some of the Gang Confess to Having Voted Twenty Times Each.

The result of the election in the Eleventh Legislative district—embracing seven divisions of the Sixteenth ward, three divisions of the Twelfth ward, and two divisions of the Twentieth ward of this city—was the return of Daniel Witham, Democrat, by a vote of 3079, his Republican competitor, William Bunn, receiving 3044. This was a remarkably close shave, and as Witham's ostensible majority was only 35, and there were abundant proofs of fraudulent votes cast for the Democratic candidate, Mr. Bunn has contested the right of the former to the seat. The matter is now undergoing investigation before a committee of the House of Representatives, sitting at Harrisburg. We append some choice extracts from the testimony already elicited before this committee, showing the operations of the Democratic "repeaters" on the day of the October election.

Michael Slaven testified as follows:—

"I reside in Christian street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Philadelphia; *on the 13th of October I had no particular home;* I know of persons voting in the Eleventh Legislative district who were not residents therein; I know of them having voted in the Sixteenth ward; I, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Rowan, Mr. Redding, three New Yorkers and two Baltimoreans, went that day up there; eight of us started from Third and Christian, and met two others at Third and Queen streets; took the Third street car and went to Poplar; got out and went down Poplar to Front; went to Bull's Head Hotel, Front above Poplar, and got from a man there a name, residence and occupation, and voted; got the ticket from this man; from there we went to Front and Otter streets; got the name and residence, and voted there; then we went to New Market and Laurel; from there to Second and Germantown road; from there to Second and Beaver streets; from there to Fourth and George; from there to Fifth, below George; from there to Fifth and Poplar; from there to Franklin and Girard avenue; from there to Tenth and Girard avenue; we got a $5 bill there from a man who gave us the tickets, and five of us went down to the Girard avenue market and got our dinners; the other five went down town; *the whole ten voted in the places I have mentioned; the five I was with went to Front above Poplar, and went over the same track that the ten had gone before;* I was sent to Front above Poplar; don't know the name of the man who sent me; I had a mark to know the man from whom I was to get the ticket; he had a piece of store-string tied to his buttonhole; each one of us received a slip of paper with name, residence, and occupation on; we did not go in a body from one poll to another; *cannot recollect the names we voted in;* as soon as we voted we gave the slips of paper to the man who gave them to us; do not know the names of the parties who furnished the tickets; *we voted the Democratic ticket; did not examine any of them;* the men we took them from had the Democratic badge on."

On cross examination this model Democratic citizen testified:—

"I was not challenged nor put upon my oath, nor any of the others that I saw; did not see all the votes taken in; *I voted twenty times myself that day; we started at eight o'clock in the morning and stopped at half-past five.*"

Christopher Lamb, another of this patriotic and enthusiastic gang, testified as follows:—

"I was one of the party spoken of by Mr. Slaven, Slaven, Elliott, Rowan, and Redding, three New Yorkers, two Baltimoreans, and myself composed that party; I then lived in Shippen street, between Second and Third; *I voted twenty times that day,* at the same polls at which Slaven voted; I cannot recollect the names I voted in; I voted the Democratic ticket, at least I got it from a man with that badge on; did not examine them; do not remember the names of the New Yorkers or Baltimoreans; have heard their names, but forget them now; my vote was not challenged at any of the divisions where we voted."

Still another of the same gang, Henry Elliot by name, made the following confessions:—

"I heard the testimony of Slaven; was with him on the day of the October election; I then lived at No. 535 Cherry street; *I voted twenty times, the same as Slaven, and at the same places;* voted the Democratic ticket, I judge; *did not examine any of them, because I didn't think it requisite.*"

On cross-examination Elliott said:—

"*We changed hats and coats sometimes, in going from poll to poll; never lived in the Sixteenth ward.*"

John Rowan, one of the same party, who left it at Tenth and Girard avenue, corroborated the above witnesses, but claimed the virtue of having voted *only ten times.* Daniel Redding's testimony also corroborated that given in full above.

Mr. Henry Mitchell gave the following testimony:—

"I reside No. 1010 North Fourth street, Sixth division, Sixteenth ward; I recognize the parties here to-night as a portion of a party who voted at the October election; immediately after voting myself I went to Third and Poplar streets after a voter; saw these ten men get out of the car; recognized Slaven as a man I had known; from their conversation I was induced to follow them; Mr. Fields accompanied me; they went to Front street, above Poplar, where they were furnished with a ticket by a man carrying a Democratic badge; they went to the window and each got his vote in; after they left the window I went to the same man and got a ticket, and opening it I saw it was a Democratic ticket."

This witness also testified that he followed the gang through their entire route, and noted every place at which they voted. Mr. Alfred M. Fields, who resides in the Sixth division of the Sixteenth ward, accompanied Mr. Mitchell, and corroborated his testimony in every particular.

To sum up the work of the day, *this gang of ten Democratic "repeaters" cast altogether 150 votes during the course of the day, five of them voting twenty times each, and the remaining five ten times each.*

This, of course, will entirely swamp the alleged majority of 35 votes, by virtue of which Mr. Witham holds his seat. What sort of a case on rebuttal he will attempt to make out remains to be seen

DR. BOYNTON'S SECOND LECTURE. — Last evening Dr. Boynton delivered the second lecture of his course at Concert Hall, to a large audience. The subject of the lecture was "The Earth and Moon," and after showing that the moon has no appreciable atmosphere, and, therefore, it is impossible that it could be inhabited by beings such as live upon the earth, Dr. Boynton proceeded to illustrate his theme by a number of fine stereoscopic views. Several large photographs of the moon were exhibited, together with sectional views and diagrams which clearly exhibited the structure of the lunar volcanoes. The lecturer demonstrated that the volcanic formations on the earth were precisely similar to those on the moon, and he concluded his discourse by showing in what manner earthquakes and volcanic action are produced. The lecturer was listened to with marked attention, and he was heartily applauded at various points of his discourse.

SERIOUS STABBING.—Last night Cornelius and Edward Boyle (brothers) were returning from a wake in the western part of the city, and while on the way got into a quarrel. On reaching Sixth and Pine streets, Edward, it is alleged, drew a knife and plunged it into the abdomen of his brother, inflicting, it is thought, a mortal wound. The wounded man was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and Edward was arrested and taken before Alderman Carpenter who sent him below to await the result of the injuries received by his brother.

LARCENY.—Flora Hickman was taken into custody last night at Seventh and Bedford streets for the larceny of some shoes, one pair of which was found on her. She is supposed to have been implicated in a theft of sixty pairs which took place a week ago. Alderman Bonsall held her for a further hearing.

FATAL CASUALTY.—Philip Riley died this morning at the Episcopal Hospital, from the effects of injuries received last night by being run over by a train of cars on the Reading Railroad near the Falls of Schuylkill.

OWNER WANTED.—Last night the police of the Second district picked up a box of soap at Fourth and Shippen streets. It awaits an owner at that district station.

BURGLARY.—Yesterday morning at an early hour the shoe store of John Dyer, at No. 23 Parry street, was entered and robbed of twelve pairs of shoes.

—PPED.—A clothes-line in 1227 Wheat street, utity of washed

OLD YALE.

Annual Reunion of the Philadelphia Alumni of the Institution.

Of course, as everybody knows, and everybody acknowledges, the most pleasant of memories are those connected with our youthful life, and as early years are generally passed in conning lessons at the school desk, those same pleasant memories inevitably twine themselves around our teachers and fellow pupils. As boys we cursed the "college bell;" it had an exasperating clang as it sounded through our college rooms; as men we venerate it, and deem its tones, heard but faintly through the avenue of years, mournfully sweet and beautiful. No graduate ever forgets his *Alma Mater.* He cherishes the most lively memories of her classic halls, and delights to encounter those who were students when he himself was a student. Every college has its "Society of the Alumni," which generally holds its annual meeting beneath the shadows of her walls; some have, in addition to the one general society, a number of branch societies, the members of which assemble annually in the places where organized. The "Society of the Alumni of Yale College" has one of these branches, which hold an annual session in this city. It is composed of graduates not only resident within the city limits, but in our neighboring counties, and in the States of New Jersey and Delaware. It celebrated a reunion last evening, at Augustine's, No. 1105 Walnut street. The parlors were crowded. Some seventy gentlemen, members of the Association, sat down to the feast. Among them were the Hon. William Strong, Charles J. Stille, LL.D., T. Bradford Dwight, Rev. S. W. Duffield, Rev. Daniel March, D. D., Rev. W. W. Taylor, Rev. John W. Dallas, Hon. D. B Green, Dr. D. R. Bauman, U. S. N., E. B. Shapleigh, M. D., Horace Binney, Jr., Henry M. Dechert, George Biddle, and S. S Hollingsworth.

The following distinguished gentlemen were present as guests:—President Woolsey, Professor Fisher, and Professor Packard of Yale College; Rev. Dr. Rogers, Joseph C. Jackson and L. M. Jones, Esqs., of New York; Rev. H. M. Parsons, of Springfield, Mass.; Wayne McVeigh, Esq., and Rev. William E. Moore, of West Chester.

About 9 o'clock, preceded by the Professors of Yale, the members of the Alumni, arm-in-arm, formed in line, and went from the parlors to the dining-hall. The tables were spread most elegantly, substantials and delicacies vieing with each other in number and fanciful appearance. His Honor, Judge Strong, was conducted to the head of the table, and then the invited guests, together with the members of the association, took their places. Dr. March asked the blessing. Following this, a thing needless to say, everybody "fell to," and managed to get themselves outside of a deal of victuals in a marvellously brief time. The bill of fare, which bore this motto, "Frame your mind to mirth and merriment, which bars a thousand harms and lengthens life," was long and well selected.

Exactly at 10 o'clock the Chairman put an end to the feasting by rapping the Association to order. He arose, and making some well-received remarks relative to the occasion which brought so many of the old college graduates together, concluded by saying that the animal propensities having been indulged, a just equilibrium of the body should be secured by giving equal indulgence to the spirits, and thus maintain what is wished for in the old saying, *Mens sana in corpore sano.*

He then called for the singing of the ancient college ode:—

"Gaudeamus igitur
Juvenes dum sumus."

It was heartily rendered.

He then announced as the first toast—"*Our Alma Mater.*"

President Woolsey responded to this in the happiest manner. He referred to his youthful experiences in our city of fraternal love, and made many humorous applications of his experience when entering upon his student's career. In speaking of Yale, he felt assured that many of his younger friends who surrounded him could tell more to the point the transactions which had recently taken place in the old college. His remarks were received with applause.

The second sentiment, "The Faculty of Yale," was responded to by Professors Fisher and Packard, of that institution.

The third sentiment, "Our Brethren of Other Associations," met a reply from the guests from New York—Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers, Joseph C. Jackson and Luther W. Jones, Esqs., making pretty speeches.

The fourth sentiment, "Auld Lang Syne," was responded to by Samuel H. Perkins, Esq.

The fifth sentiment, "University of Pennsylvania," called forth Provost Charles G. Stille, who made a pleasant address.

The sixth sentiment, "Linonia," was appropriately replied to by Rev. Dr. March of our city.

The seventh sentiment, "Brothers in Unity," was responded to by Henry M. Dechert, Esq.

After these regular toasts, a host of others were indiscriminately made, which detained the company until a late hour.

FIRE THIS AFTERNOON—A FIREMEN'S ROW.—The alarm at 1·30 this afternoon was caused by a slight fire in the basement of the building on the corner of Cresson and Nicholson streets. It was occupied by Edwin Jacoby, a cooper. The second floor was occupied by John Stuber, iron rail manufacturer, and the third story by B. F. Spare, carpenter, neither of whom suffered any loss. After the flames were extinguished a fireman struck a citizen over the head with a horn. Two police officers arrested the assaulter, but he managed to escape by slipping out of his coat. While he was doing this a number of other firemen were holding on to the policemen, so that they could do nothing. They subsequently arrested one of the individuals who was interfering, and locked him up in the Cherry Street Station.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—To-day at 12 o'clock noon, Charles P. Charlton had a hearing before United States Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., upon the charge of having unlawfully in his possession mail keys and abstracting mail matter from the street boxes.

George E. Tanner testified to seeing the defendant at a letter-box at the northeast corner of Eighth and Market streets on the evening of December 21 last; he stood for awhile near by, and while standing there heard the lid of the box close.

Special Detective Gordon testified that the defendant had confessed to frequently robbing the mail boxes—that he had taken checks out of letters and had them cashed.

Held in $3000 bail.

STOLE A HORSE AND WAGON.—Policeman Boone yesterday came across two drunken fellows and an injured horse and a damaged wagon lying at the foot of a hill on the Ridge road, near the Falls. It seems that the two had jumped into the wagon at Seventeenth street and drove off, and being intoxicated went over the embankment. George W. Paullin, one of the parties, was held by Alderman Ramsdell to answer, and his accomplice was discharged, being of feeble mind.

ANOTHER WIFE-BEATER.—On Sunday night last Thomas Robinson, while in an inebriated condition, attacked his wife, at their residence on Paul street, Frankford, and when he had finished, her head and body bore many bruises. He was arrested, and on being given a hearing before Alderman Stein, was held in $800 bail for trial.

ROBBERY.—The office of Paxton & Co, situated on Worrell street, Frankford, was entered and robbed last night of some small change which was in a drawer.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The Stock Market was animated, with a great deal done in the general list. There was no very heavy set-to between the rival parties, but a couple of skirmishes made transactions lively during a portion of the day. The 'bears' went to work at the beginning and hammered away, until mid day. The 'bulls' then came upon the ground in force and were the masters at the second open Board. The 'bears' returned to the attack at the last regular board and forced the market to the lowest point of the day for some of the list. An absurd story was started that the bears intended locking up greenbacks. With the present plethora of money in the banks it would be about as remunerative did they purpose sweeping back the ocean with a corn broom. There is no doubt, though, that they have produced a very unsettled feeling and have made the other side more cautious. The 'bulls' were less bold to-day than they have been since the passage of the quarterly bank statement. New York Central fluctuated between 162¾ @164¼. There was less doing in it than usual. Pacific Mail was particularly obnoxious to the bears, who hammered it down two to three per cent. Harlem was strong on account of reported flattering prospects arising from its through connection to Montreal. Reading was active on account of a 'movement.' St. Paul common was weak through 'watering' to supply a dividend for the preferred stock. The preferred was unstable, despite the certainty of such a valuable dividend. Fort Wayne and Toledo, which were the favorites but recently, were neglected by fickle cliques, who were coquetting with Rock Island to-day which they sent up to 131. Pittsburg and 'old Southern' were strong. The speculative fever has not abated, and as there is an apprehension that railway stocks are about as high as they can, should, or ought to go, it took strong hold of the miscellaneous list, for it must have something wherewith to gratify itself. Mariposa went up to 23¼. Adams to 69¾, United States to 49½, Merchants' Union to 19, Canton to 59¾, Western Union to 36½."

From the Tribune.

"Money was in good demand at 7 per cent. at the opening of business, but at the close of bank hours large amounts were offered, and the market closed easier than for the last two days.

"Sterling Exchange is steady on a basis of 109½ for bankers' prime sterling 60 day bills, and 110½ for sight bills.

"The Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Thirty-second District, which includes Wall street and the immediate vicinity, has recently made the claim that the tax of 1-24 of one per cent. levied on the capital of stock and gold brokers should be extended to money borrowed by them on call. The claim is a new one, and the brokers believe it to be unjust. The Stock Exchange, Open Board, and Gold Exchange have appointed a joint committee to consider the subject, and to take the necessary steps for testing the right of the Assessor to levy such tax."

JEFF. DAVIS.

His Mode of Life in Paris—He Still Loves Slavery.

From the Gaulois.

Mr. Jeff. Davis, ex-President of the Confederate States of America, is among us, with his wife, whose heroism is equal to the harshness of her destiny. He comes to see Paris and seek here a retreat to which he can bring in a week his children, left temporarily in America. Nothing can be more simple than this man, who is experienced, like our fathers of '93, and who, like them, sent suddenly to all points of the States as many armies as the French Republic opposed to the coalition in Europe. Jeff. Davis is very thin, but erect. His chest is not hollow, and his body supports an admirable head, joined to broad shoulders by a rather thin neck. His forehead is ample, his hair grey, his contour rather bulging, in which are set clear blue eyes, which are very soft, yet observing. His face is thin, his cheekbones prominent, and consequently his cheeks appear hollow. The nose is aquiline and like an eagle's beak. His mouth is rather large and indicative of goodness and resolution; his chin prominent. The *ensemble* of that ascetic face is now a mixture of meditation and indulgence.

Jeff. Davis speaks mildly, and his face expands as he smiles. He is naturally slow in expressing his ideas in our language, which he constantly mixes up with idioms from his own tongue. He is quiet in gesture and in recrimination; but his phrases in the mother tongue are well rounded, concise and neat. Has experience in the failure of better or stronger combinations rendered him less positive, or does he always proceed in the expression of his ideas less in an absolute than a dubious way? It is true, he feels his way in our language.

He has remained true to the principles of slavery, but modified, as he admits. He concedes rights to the negro race which *can prove* that it is born to enjoy them and made to understand them; but, at the bottom, he is convinced that the African and the Caucasian races cannot assimilate. As to the rest, the extreme violence which the exigencies of the anti-slavery party caused, the effect of which was the sudden ruin of the Southern people, was, in his opinion, the consequence of the resistance which the latter made.

Here, Jeff. Davis is fully enjoying all the curiosities that Paris affords, which he finds very beautiful, and which he untiringly visits all the day. As to his material life, he does not care as to his food, breakfasting on a slice of bread and butter and a cup of coffee, and dining on two dishes.

Morally, his courage, his views, his strictness, his exquisite probity, the example of all his devotedness, his self-denials, his good faith to his principles—to which he has sacrificed everything, for which he has suffered everything—the placidity of an apostle, and the commiseration of a martyr for his enemies, his resignation and serenity—all these have made Jeff. Davis a rare and great man—so great that, in the midst of our modern civilization, one cannot come near him without the utmost respect.

Mr. Jeff. Davis dined on New Year's Day at the residence of his old representative at Paris, Mr. Slidell. The dinner was quite private, and Mrs. Davis, in mourning for her mother, was not there.

SPEAKER COLFAX.

His Letter to the Printers of Milwaukee.

The Typographical Union of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, commemorated Franklin's birthday by a banquet, at which the following letter from Speaker Colfax was read:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—Dear Sir:—Your complimentary invitation is just received, but my public duties prevent its acceptance. Were it otherwise, I should be delighted to celebrate Franklin's birthday with you. Nearly twenty years' experience in a printing office made me feel "almost to the manor born," and rendered the social reunions of the craft which I have attended more than ordinarily enjoyable, while the generous courtesy of my brethren of the press, with but rare exceptions, has always made me rejoice that in my earliest manhood I adopted it as the profession of my life.

With the attractive programme that you sent me, I know that you cannot fail to have a jolly time. And confident that those who set at the *case* will not appear *case*-hardened, that those who ply the *frisket* will not become *frisky,* and that those who work at the *press* will guard against getting on too much steam, I wish you, one and all, a gay and festive evening, and to be up on the morrow as bright as a new font of type, refreshed and strengthened for the duties before you by the enjoyment of this fraternal commingling. Yours truly,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

METEORIC.

What Was Seen at Rochester.

From the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat, Jan. 21.

People who were fortunate enough to be in the open air last night between 11 and 12 o'clock were electrified by a vision of magnificence such as may never again be paralleled in a lifetime.

At 10·35 o'clock the whole heavens burst into an instantaneous glare of translucent light. Simultaneously there shot from the mid-heavens a clear, luminous ball of liquid fire, moving with swift and dazzling rapidity obliquely across the visible firmament. In appearance it was a single globe of light, scattering in its train two long, brilliant steamers—scintillations caused by its rapid momentum. For nearly a minute the ambient body shone clearly, then, at about fifty degrees from the zenith, burst into two fragments, and swiftly passed towards the horizon beyond the lake.

Before the bursting of the meteor the whole firmament shone with an intensified mid-day glare, clear and brilliant. The time occupied in its ascension was little over a minute, and all who were so fortunate as to see it had ample opportunity to form a moderately accurate idea of its shape and direction. After bursting the light in no way diminished, and, until its absolute disappearance, or declination to another sphere, the light was clear and sustained.

The Franco-American Cable.

In the Delaware House of Representatives the following was offered and passed:—

"*Resolved,* By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, in General Assembly met, That Joseph P. Comegys be and is hereby appointed on behalf of this State to confer with the projectors of the aforesaid cable enterprise, and negotiate for this State such an arrangement with reference to the premises as may be deemed consistent with the dignity and interests of Delaware, and that he submit to the General Assembly at an early day a report of his proceedings."

In other words, this means that the people of Delaware want the new cable to be landed at some place along the shores of their State.

Arraignments.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, after the conclusion of the Hill murder case, the following arrangements took place:—

Joseph M. Donohue was arraigned for the murder of James Dempsey on the 14th instant, and entered a plea of not guilty. A. Haller Gross, S. D. Page, and W. L. Hirst, Jr., Esqs., represent the prisoner.

Michael Teehan was arraigned for the murder of Joseph Smith, on the 20th of December last, and entered a plea of not guilty. J. T. Pratt, Esq., appeared for the prisoner.

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Proceedings in Congress To-day—New Measures Introduced.

End of a Legislative Contest at Harrisburg.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1869.

The Judges of the Supreme Court,

having adjourned over yesterday for two days, are in consultation to-day on the constitutionality of the Legal-tender act.

The Committee on Banking and Currency to-day unanimously agreed to report a bill prohibiting banks in the principal cities from

Loaning on Greenbacks.

The object is to break up the system of locking up greenbacks and producing a stringency in the money market for speculative purposes,

The House Military Committee

to-day heard arguments from Governor Dennison, of Ohio, and Rice and Weston, of Maine, in favor of allowing the railroad running from Bangor to New Brunswick the claims assigned to it by the States of Maine and Massachusetts. The committee are not favorably disposed towards the proposition.

Spaides, of Chicago, a bidder for the contract to carry the

Overland Mail,

was before the committee investigating that subject to-day. He made a strong case, according to his story, against the Postmaster-General.

The Alaska Investigating Committee

had Martin before them to-day. He testified that all information on the subject came from a former confidential clerk in the State Department. The committee has ordered them both to appear to-morrow.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Case of Virginia.

The Reconstruction Committee held a session this morning, and were addressed by Colonel John P. Baldwin, of Virginia, on the subject of the restoration of that State to the Union, and in advocacy of the views presented by the Virginia committee of seven.

CANAL NAVIGATION.

Propositions for the Enlargement of the Welland Canal.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 22.—At a meeting of the Detroit Board of Trade yesterday, a preamble and resolution in reference to a ship canal around Niagara Falls were passed. The preamble states that, in consequence of the improbability of securing a sufficient enlargement of the Erie Canal, the failure of the Niagara Ship Canal bill in the House of Representatives, and the hostility of the State of New York to the building of a canal on the American side, it behooves the people of the West to look to our neighbors of the Dominion of Canada for an enlargement of the Welland Canal to proportions sufficient for the largest class of vessels. A resolution was adopted requesting Congress to incorporate in any treaty of reciprocity which may be made with the Dominion of Canada for the enlargement of the Welland Canal, a provision that the canal be made not less than 105 feet wide on the surface, 90 feet in the bottom, with not less than 14 feet in depth of water, with locks not less than 275 feet long and 46 feet in width. Copies were ordered to be sent to the different Boards of Trade throughout the country.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Stocks unsettled. Chicago and Rock Island, 131¼; Reading, 95⅝; Canton Company, 59; Erie, 38¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 103½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 128⅝; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 93⅜; New York Central, 163¼; Illinois Central, 138; Cumberland preferred, 36¼; Virginia 6s, 62¾; Missouri 6s, 85½. 5-20s, 1862, 113; do. 1864, 109¼; do. 1865, 111; new do., 108½@108¾; 10-40s, 107⅞. Gold, 135¾. Money, easy at 7 per cent. Exchange steady.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Cotton firmer; sales of 500 bales at 29½c. Flour active, and without decided change; sales of 8500 barrels. Wheat active and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 46,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·58@1·62. Corn steady; sales of 39,000 bushels mixed Western at 91@95c., white Southern 96, yellow Western 97. Oats firmer; sales of 20,000 bushels Western at 75½. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new Mess, $30 Lard quiet, steam rendered 19¾@19¾. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.—Cotton firm at 29@29½c. Flour in fair shipping demand, and the market favors buyers, but is without decided change. Wheat dull, and unchanged. Corn dull, prime white 84@86c.; slightly damp, 80@82c.; yellow, 85@87c. Oats dull at 68@72c. Rye firm at $1·55@1·60. Pork active at $31. Bacon active; rib sides, 17½@17¾c.; clear do., 18c.; Shoulders, 14c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard quiet at 20c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JAN. 22

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pa 6s, 3series......	105¾	10 sh Leh Nav...trf..	31¾
$200 do	106	100 do ......ls.	31¾
$2000 Phil & Erie 6s....	87	100 do	31¾
$1000 Pittsb'g ts.s5wn.	70	100 do ......b5.	31¾
$1000 Leh 6s.gold l......	89¾	100 do ......b60.	32
$1000 do	89¾	200 do Monday	31¾
$3000 Stebn & Ind. 1st		100 do	31¾
mtg. bds.March...	70¼	100 do ......b30.	31⅞
$2000 do......May..	70¼	100 sh Read R......s30.	47½
$3000 do......May..	70¼	100 do ....s30wn.	47½
100 sh Cata Pf.........	31½	100 do ......c.	47½
50 sh Sch N Pf......c.	20½	100 do	47½
110 sh Penna R.......	57	25 do Men trf.	47¼
10 do ......ls.	57	100 do....b5&in.	47·94
5 sh Leh N.........	21½	100 do....b5&in.	47⅞
100 do	31½	100 do	47⅞
50 do	31½	100 do ......s60.	47⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$10000 City 6s, New......	100½	8000 sh Feed Dam......	½
$500 do......	100¼	100 sh Penna R R..s60..	57
$4000 do......ls..	100½	100 sh Sch Nv Pf.b60..	21
$1000 do......	100½	100 sh.13th & 15th......	17¼
$1000 do......	100½	8 sh Bk N A......s5.	235

FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD

No. 302 WALNUT Street.

Having disposed of my interest in the firm of DUY & HOLLINSHEAD, I will hereafter give my especial attention to

LIFE INSURANCE,

At the office of the

Asbury Life Insurance Co.,

NO. 302 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

1 15 4t* FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, FIFTH STREET, WEST SIDE, BELOW CHESNUT.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21 1869.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the provision of an Ordinance of Councils approved April 24, 1868, notice is hereby given that the final estimate for the construction of the sewer on Eighteenth and Vine streets will be paid February 20, 1869. All persons having claims for labor done or material furnished for said sewer are requested to present the same for payment on or before 12 o'clock M., February 21, 1869.

1 22 feb 19 3t] MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chief Commissioner of Highways.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JACOB STITES.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ELIZABETH A. STITES and CHARLES M. LUKENS, administrators of JACOB STITES deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, February 3, 1869, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at his office, No. 432 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

1 22 fmw5t] THOMAS J. WORRELL, Auditor.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Overland Mail Contracts—The Alaska Investigating Committee—Constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—The President presented the credentials of James A. Bayard and Thomas F. Bayard, Senators elect from Delaware.

Mr. Pomeroy presented the petitions of certain ladies of Niagara county, New York, and citizens of New Hampshire and Florida, for equal suffrage.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the House joint resolution providing for the disposition of certain papers relating to claims against the Department of the West, with an amendment, which was adopted; after which, the resolution was passed.

Mr. Conkling presented a petition for the abolition of the duty upon certain standard drugs and medicines, which have to be imported, and which do not interfere with native products.

Mr. Conkling also presented the petition of 460 women of Onondagua county, New York, for woman suffrage, and congratulated himself on having been selected to present such a petition in preference to the Senator from Kansas (Pomeroy), who had been so much favored in that way by the ladies, that of late he had come to present their petitions in rather a cold and business-like manner, not befitting so gallant a gentleman. (Laughter.)

In presenting this petition he (Mr. Conkling), though in advocacy of the cause, thought that those who regarded intelligence as a sufficient qualification for the exercise of the right of suffrage should look with respect upon the movement to secure that right to woman, because it had been chiefly and ably urged and sustained by the tongues and pens of women.

Mr. Drake, by the unanimous instruction of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported, and asked for the immediate consideration of a resolution declaring it inexpedient for Congress to authorize any subsidies in Government bonds to any railroad enterprise not entitled to them under the existing laws.

Mr. Edmunds objected and the resolution went over.

Mr. Frelinghuysen then addressed the Senate in reply to the argument of Mr. Morton yesterday on the bill to punish the collection of illegal taxes upon passengers, etc.

House of Representatives.

Mr Stewart presented the petition of Joseph Bircher & Co., Driner & Co., and other New York merchants for a reduction of the tax on sales of liquors; also, a petition of Wellington & Co., P. Ewing & Co., Park & Telford, and other New York merchants for an amendment of section 56 of the act of July 20, 1868.

Mr Poland, from the Committee on Revision of the Laws, made a report in reference to the extension of the 50 per cent. clause in the Banking law, and to the printing of notices in bankruptcy. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) introduced a bill to establish an assay office in Montana, and convert the branch mint at Denver, Colorado, into an assay office, and relative to the refining of gold and silver bullion at the United States Mint and branches. Referred to the Committee on Coinage.

Mr. Griswold (N. Y.) introduced a bill to diminish the fluctuations in gold and to provide for a return to specie payments. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

The bill proposes the issue of gold notes by the Government, redeemable in coin, and receivable for all Government dues not to exceed $35,000,000, and not to exceed the amount of gold in the Treasury and the nominal amount of greenbacks withdrawn from circulation. The amount of gold in the Treasury above that required for three months' interest on the public debt is to be used in redeeming greenbacks at the average gold value. The bill contains several other propositions.

It was not prepared by Mr Griswold, but was introduced by him at the request of its author for the consideration of the committee.

Mr. Koontz, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to amend the charter of the Corporation of Georgetown, D. C., giving the corporation the right to impose a tonnage tax. After debate the bill was laid on the table.

Mr Ingersoll, from the same committee, reported a bill changing the name of 4½ street in Washington to Lincoln avenue. Passed.

Mr Walker, from the same committee, reported a bill to establish a Police Court in the District of Columbia.

After discussion, the morning hour having expired, the bill went over till the next private bill day.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.), from the committee on conference on the bill relative to taking testimony in contested election cases, made a report, which was agreed to.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill granting land to the Denver Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company.

Mr. Van Trump continued his argument against the bill, which he had commenced on Wednesday.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Eleventh Legislative District Contest.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 22.—William Bunn, who contested the seat of Daniel Witham, as Representative from the Eleventh Legislative district, embracing portions of the Twelfth, Sixteenth, and Twentieth wards of Philadelphia, has succeeded in that contest, the committee having awarded him the seat this morning. The grossest frauds were shown to have been perpetrated in this district by the Democracy.

[In our local columns to-day will be found an account of the operations of the Democratic repeaters in this district, showing how Mr. Witham secured a nominal majority of 35 votes. —ED. EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 22—The Senate met at 11 o'clock, and after prayer by the Chaplain and reading of the Journal, Mr. Connell said that it had been remarked that no quorum was present, and asked that the roll be called, which was done, and it being ascertained that only fifteen Senators were present, they adjourned until to-morrow morning.

DEMOCRATS PURPOSELY LEAVE THE CHAMBER.

It may be stated in regard to the lack of a quorum that all the Democrats purposely left the chamber before the time of meeting, intending in this way to prevent the passage this morning of the bill extending the term of the office of Receiver of Taxes Peltz.

House of Representatives.

Mr. McMiller, of Montgomery, called up the Senate bill authorizing the Swedes' Ford Bridge Company to borrow twelve thousand dollars. Passed.

Two thousand copies of the report of the Superintendent of Soldier's Orphan's Schools were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hunter, (Rep.), offered a resolution, "that" for purposes of economy and reform the further publication of all public documents be stopped, and that the services of the pasters and folders be dispensed with. This gave rise to an amusing debate as to the ability of the members to do their own pasting and folding, and the general propriety of publishing the various documents.

Mr. Jones, of Berks, Democrat, suggested that the money had better be appropriated to pay the different newspapers in the State to print the public Reports.

Mr. Davis, Republican, of Phil'ada., moved to postpone the matter indefinitely. (Equivalent to its defeat.)

On this the ayes were 45 and the noes were 43, so it was postponed indefinitely. The Philadelphia members voting in favor of the postponement were:—Adaire, Cloud, Davis, Foy, Holgate, Hong, Josephus, Mullin, Myers, Stokes, Subers, and Clark.

Those voting against the postponement were Daily, Kleckner, Rogers, and Witham. Absent, McGinnis and Harvy.

In reference to the guerrilla sheets alluded to yesterday, Mr. Davis of Philadelphia, says that he only referred to those papers that were quoted by Democratic members, and THE EVENING TELEGRAPH was not mentioned by him.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT, No. 103 S. FIFTH ST.,

(One door below Chesnut street).

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

LATER FROM EUROPE

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

Death of the Duke of Brabant—The Eastern Conference.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 22.—Leopold Ferdinand, Duke of Brabant and Prince Royal of Belgium, died last night, after a lingering illness. He was ten years of age.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The Conference has selected M. Walewski to convey the protocol to Athens. He has been instructed to wait five days for the answer of the Grecian Government.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Evening.—Consols, 93⅛ for money and account; 5-20s, 75⅞. Railways firm. Erie, 26⅛; Illinois Central, 93; Atlantic and Great Western, 45⅞.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 22.—Evening.—5-20s firm at 79½.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.—Evening.—Cotton active. Uplands, 11⅛@11¼; Orleans, 11⅜@11½. Sales of 15,000 bales. Lard, 72s. 3d. Rosin dull. Linseed oil firmer, but not higher. Cloverseed firmer, but not higher.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Evening.—Sperm oil £93. Spirits of petroleum, 8½d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

The Alabama Claims Treaty.

The Secretary of the Senate proposes to ask the Senate for a select committee to investigate the manner in which the Alabama treaty was obtained for publication. He is responsible for the custody of all executive documents until the Senate has disposed of them. It is surmised that the *World* obtained it from the President. One of the President's secretaries is connected with the *World.*

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Turkish Mission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The President to-day nominated to the Senate Joseph J. Stewart, of Maryland, to be Minister Resident at Constantinople; Selah Waters, of Tennessee, to be Minister Resident at Ecuador; Delos Lake to be United States Attorney for the District of California; and J. M. Grissom to be Pension Agent at St. Louis.

From Havana.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—The Government is in receipt of despatches to the effect that the insurgents recently attempted to burn the city of Manzanillo, but were handsomely repulsed by the garrison, aided by the men-of-war at anchor in the harbor.

Senator Elected in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 22.—A caucus of Republican members of the Legislature was held to-day, and Mr. Cumback's name was withdrawn and D. S. Pratt, of Logansport, was nominated. The latter in joint convention was elected, the vote being—Pratt, 83; Hendricks, 60. Absent or paired, 7.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—4 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R..........	163¾	Chi. and N.W. com	81¾
N. Y. and E. R........	38¾	Chi. and N.W. pref.	86⅝
Ph. and Rea. R........	95¾	Chi. and R. I. R..........	131⅝
Mich. Southern......	95	Pitts.& F. W..........	123½
Clev. & Pittsb'g R..	92½		

AN EXPLANATION!

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and other Pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL? We answer—

1. **It cures**—not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

2. **Most Throat and Lung Remedies** are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringent effects, the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

3. **The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its Assistants,** are preferable, because they remove the CAUSE of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purify the blood, *thus scientifically making the cure perfect.*

The truth of which we have living witnesses who were once given up to die.

Our Physician, who will be found in attendance Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., will give professional aid and counsel FREE OF CHARGE.

OFFICE AND STORE

No. 232 North SECOND St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Patients at a distance can receive advice by mail free of charge.

Write directions plainly, and state symptoms of disease fully.